

COLLOQUIA LATINA

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COLLOQUIA LATINA.

ADAPTED TO THE

BEGINNERS' BOOKS

OF

JONES, LEIGHTON, AND COLLAR AND
DANIELL.

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS little book is the outgrowth of methods pursued by the author in his own classes, and most of the dialogues have been tested by actual use. Its aim is twofold: first, to inspire enthusiasm at a time when it is most needed; second, to insure increased thoroughness. It has been the author's experience that nothing arouses such an interest and lends such an exhilaration to work with beginners as the moderate use of colloquial Latin. The first year's work is arid enough from its very nature, and it is very difficult for young pupils to interest themselves in the abstract principles of language without abundant concrete examples which have the spirit of reality and life in them. The oral use of simple Latin gives the desired inspiration, and the results obtained thereby more than compensate for the time expended; indeed, it has been proved that a class will go *farther* in the beginner's book, and do *better*, with this work added than without it. The more complete mastery of grammar and vocabulary makes this increase in the amount accomplished possible.

It will be granted that speaking Latin is sure to promote thoroughness. It is sure to bring exactness in pronunciation and accent, to give a large and ready vocabulary, to perfect the knowledge of forms, and to make the fundamental constructions as familiar as constant use can make them.

It is hoped that the *colloquia* herein contained will accomplish these ends. Though specially fitted to but three begin-

ners' books, they have been so carefully graded that they can be used to advantage in connection with *any* book. The obvious limitations of the book have proved an obstacle to the excellence of the Latin, but an earnest effort has been made to admit nothing doubtful or unidiomatic. The author feels that he may not have been altogether successful in this direction, and will gladly welcome any criticism on whatever may have escaped his vigilance.

The notes aim to assist the acquirement of a vocabulary by referring to English cognates and derivatives, and also contain much grammatical information epitomized or generalized to suit the wants of a student at that stage of advancement. Acknowledgment is here made to Abbott's "Latin Prose through English Idiom," to Allen and Greenough's Grammar, and to Collar and Daniell's "Beginner's Latin Book" for a few forms of statement taken from their pages; and to the last for the "Glossarium Grammaticum," the use of which was kindly granted.

It remains to express hearty thanks to many scholars for suggestions and criticisms in the preparation of this book, especially to Prof. H. S. Frieze, LL.D. and Prof. Elisha Jones of Michigan University; Dr. R. F. Leighton of Brooklyn; M. Grant Daniell, Principal of Chauncy-Hall School, Boston; Prof. M. M. Fisher of the University of Missouri; and to L. C. Hull, Classical Master of the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N.J.; and J. H. Drake, Principal of the High School, Battle Creek, Mich., who rendered valuable assistance by reading the proofs.

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MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
June, 1888.

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HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

1. Read each sentence through carefully several times until you think you know its meaning; but do not translate it into English, for you must learn to read and understand Latin in the natural order of its words and thoughts without an artificial rearrangement into the English order.

2. Go through an entire *colloquium*, as indicated above, before you look up a single word. Remember that common sense is the best key to a correct translation. When you have done that, use the vocabulary as a last resort.

3. When you have thoroughly mastered the meaning of a *colloquium* by a direct appeal to the Latin, translate it into good English, *i.e.* idiomatic English, and not into that curious combination of English words and Latin constructions so often heard in the class-room.

4. Remember that the significant part of a Latin word is its termination. Train yourself from the outset to grasp *at once* all the possibilities of construction that a termination may involve.

5. A *colloquium* should always be learned by heart on the review.

6. The "NOTES AND QUESTIONS" accompanying each exercise should be thoroughly studied. The questions which are not answered directly or by reference should be answered by your own powers of observation. Often you will be led to a general rule by a natural inference from what you have just seen in an individual case.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. & G. , Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.	Inf. , Infinitive.
Act. , Active.	J. , Jones.
cf. , <i>confer</i> , compare.	lit. , literally.
C. & D. , Collar & Daniell.	L. , Leighton's Latin Lessons.
Deriv. , Derivative.	n. , note.
Ex. , Exercise.	Pass. , Passive.
Eng. , English.	Pres. , Present.
H. , Harkness's Latin Grammar.	trans. , translate, translation.

It is thought that the other abbreviations need no explanation.

N.B. — At the head of each *colloquium* are references to Jones's, Collar & Daniell's, and Leighton's beginners' books. The references to the two former indicate after what lesson or article the *colloquium* may best be taken. Where more than one reference to Leighton is given, the first is to the lesson in etymology which should precede the *colloquium*; those following in parenthesis are to the lessons teaching the required syntax. Since, however, the notes are designed to clear up all syntactical difficulties, any exercise may be successfully used after the requirements indicated by the first reference have been met.

COLLOQUIUM PRIMUM.

J. Lesson II; L. Lesson II; C. & D. 28.

Puella et Mātrōna.

P. Ubi¹ ^{where} est² ^{is} Galba?

M. Galba, puella,³ ^{far away} procul est.

P. Estne⁴ in Ītaliā?

M. Minimē ^{no indeed} vērō, ^{at Geneva} Genāvae est.

P. Ubi est Genāva? Nōne⁵ in prōvinciā Rōmānā⁶ est?

M. Minimē vērō, in Helvētiā⁷ Genāva est.

P. Estne via ^{which} quae⁸ ^{leads} ad Genāvam dūcit longa?

M. Via longa est⁹ et per angustias et silvas dūcit.

P. ^{what} Quae ^{of inhabitants} lingua incolārum est?

M. Lingua incolārum in memoriā ^{my} meā nōn est.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Learn thoroughly, *in their connection*, the meanings of words translated in the exercise. *The same word will be translated but once.* The other words will be found in the vocabulary of your beginners' Latin book, unless their significance is obvious from similar English words.

2. The inflection of the present tense of the verb *to be* is :—

sum, <i>I am.</i>	sumus, <i>we are.</i>
es, <i>thou art.</i>	estis, <i>you are.</i>
est, <i>he is.</i>	sunt, <i>they are.</i>

Note that the endings **m, s, t, mus, tis, nt**, indicate the person and number of the verb. They take the place of our personal pronouns.

3. Observe the position of the vocative.

4. What effect does the enclitic **ne** seem to have on the character of the sentence?

5. What is the difference between **ne** and **nōnne**? H. 351, 1, n. 1, 2; A. & G. 210, a, c.

6. **Rōmānā** is an adjective modifying **prōvinciā**. What appears to be the position of the adjective in Latin as regards its noun?

7. Use your knowledge of geography.

8. Latin is often more exact than English. When we say *The road to Geneva*, we mean *The road WHICH LEADS to Geneva*. Latin chooses the fuller form of expression, and therefore says **Via quae ad Genāvam dūcit**. Rule: Whenever a relative clause *is implied* in English *it is expressed* in Latin.

9. There is no word in Latin meaning simply *yes* or *no*. In answering a question the verb is usually repeated, *e.g.* **Estne via longa?** *Is the way long?* **Est, It is.** But sometimes a strong affirmative or negative particle, with or without the verb, is used in answer to a direct question; for YES: **etiam, ita, factum, vērō, sãnē, ita vērō, ita est, sãnē quidem**; for NO: **nōn, minimē, minimē vērō, nōn quidem**.

Answer the following in Latin orally and with books closed:—

Estne Galba domī¹? Nōnne Genāva procul est? Suntne incolae Genāvae in Italiā? Nōnne est via per silvās? Estne Helvētia prōvincia Rōmāna?

¹ at home.

COLLOQUIUM SECUNDUM.

J. Lesson V; L. Lesson VI, (LVI); C. & D. 51.

Dominus¹ et Servus.

D. ^{halloa} Heus, serve ! Ubi equus meus² est ?

S. In agrō, domine, equus est.

D. ^{is there} Estne³ in agrō cōpia frūmentī ?

S. Sānē,⁴ et cōpia aquae est.

D. Estne aqua quae in agrō ^{which} est, bona⁵ ?

S. Aqua agrī bona est et frīgida.^{cold}

D. Unde aqua est ?

S. Aqua ex fluvio^{river} est quī ^{which} per agrum fluit.⁶

D. Amatne⁷ equus fluvium quī per agrum fluit ?

S. Equus ^{both} et fluvium ^{and} amat et silvās quae in rīpīs sunt.⁸

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Cf. Eng. *domineer*. Let this and the connection give you the meaning.

2. For meaning, cf. **mea** in the first exercise.

3. To what word in a sentence does **ne** usually attach itself ?

4. For meaning see Ex. I, n. 9.

5. **bona** is a predicate adjective modifying **aqua**. Is there anything about the form of **bona** which would make you think it goes with **aqua** rather than with **agrō** ?

6. The similarity of **fluit** to **fluviō** should give you the meaning. Observe that the verb ends in **t**. What does that tell as to person and number? *Cf.* Ex. I, n. 2.

7. The inflection of the present tense of the verb *to love* is:—

amō, *I love.* amāmus, *we love.*

amās, *thou lovest.* amātis, *you love.*

amat, *he loves.* amant, *they love.*

What difference do you observe between the endings here used and those of **sum**? Remember the above as the model for all regular verbs in the present tense.

8. What seems to be the regular position of the verb?

Answer the following in Latin orally and with books closed:—

Nōne est colloquium secundum dē dominō et servō? Estne equus dominī in agrō? Estne frūmentum in agrō? Nōne fluvius per agrum fluit? Suntne silvae in rūpīs fluvī¹? Estne aqua frīgida in agrō? Amate equus īnsulam² quae in fluvīō est?

¹ For form see H. 51, 5; A. & G. 40, b.

² *Cf.* Eng. *isle*.



COLLOQUIUM TERTIUM.

J. Lesson VIII; L. Lesson VII, (XLIX); C. & D. 71 and rule 158.

maid-servant

Ancilla et Cassius.

C. (^{door}*Ante jānuam*.¹) ^{hail}Salvē! Salvē!

A. ^{who}Quis ante jānuam est?

C. Cassius sum, amīcus ^{true}probus dominī bonī. Estne dominus domī?

A. Domī dominus nōn est, sed in ^{garden} hortō ^{is walking} ambulat.

C. Mē ^{how unfortunate} miserum³ ! Estne hortus procul?

A. Ita est,⁴ et via longa est et ardua.

C. Ambulatne⁵ sōlus in hortō an cum aliīs?

A. Nōn sōlus sed cum puerō ^{Charles} Carolō⁶ ambulat.

C. Sine dubiō hortus pulcher est.

A. Sānē, et rosārum plēnus⁷ est. Nōnne rosās amās?

C. ^{red} Rubrās ^{exceedingly} rosās valdē amō.

A. ^{here is} Eccam ^{a rose} rosam ^{red⁸} rubram quae est ex dominī hortō !
(*Rosam Cassiō dat.*⁹)

C. ^{I thank you} Agō tibi grātiās. ^{good by} Valē !

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Cf. Eng. *January, janitor*.

2. The Interrogative Pronoun in the three genders, nom. case, is **quis, quae, quid**, when it is used as a noun; **quī, quae, quod** when used as an adjective: *e.g.* **quis est**, *who is it?* but **quī vir est**, *what kind of a man is it?*

3. Literally, *wretched me!*

4. What can you say about the answer to questions in Latin?

5. Where does the accent fall? H. 18, 2, 1); A. & G. 19, c.

6. **puerō Carolō**: these nouns are in the same case; what is their construction? Does this exercise contain a similar one?

7. In English we may say either "full of" or "filled with"; so in Latin we have either **plēnus rosārum**, *full of roses*, or **plēnus rosīs**, *filled with roses*, though the *former* mode of expression is the usual Roman way of looking at it. By what cases are *of* and *with* respectively expressed?

8. **eccam rosam rubram** : lit. *Behold, a red rose!* The accusative case usually follows exclamations.

9. Trans. *She gives a rose to Cassius.* What case is used for the direct object? For the indirect object?

Answer the following in Latin orally and with books closed:—

Quis ante jānuam est? Quid¹ Cassius vocat?² Estne Cassius amicus dominī? Ambulatne dominus in viā? Nōne hortus pulcher est? Nōne ancilla Cassiō rosam dat?

¹ quid, *what.*

² vocat, from vocō, *I call.*



COLLOQUIUM QUARTUM.

J. Lesson XIII; L. Lesson XI, (LIII, LIV); C. & D. 89.

Pater et Filius.

F. Nōne, mī¹ pater, fābulam^{to me} mihi nārrābis?

P. Sānē quidem, mī fili,^{to you} tibi fābulam nārrābō. Amāsne³ dē bellō proeliisque⁴ fābulās?

F. Māximē^{most of all indeed} vērō, fābulās dē bellō proeliisque amō.

P. Ergō^{therefore} tibi fābulam parvam nārrābō dē virō^{who} quī⁵ in bellō^{Grecian} Graecō contrā⁶ Persiam erat.

F. Quis⁷ erat⁸ vir?

P. Vir Dienecēs et in Graecōrum numerō erat. Quī^{who⁹} cum^{when} adversārius¹⁰ in colloquiō^{had said} dixisset, “Numerus tēlōrum

of our
nostrorum sōlem¹⁰ obscurābit,"¹⁰ respondit,¹⁰ "In umbrā^{shade} ergō
pūgnābimus."

F. Ō respōnsum¹⁰ bonum clārumque !

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. **mī** is the irregular vocative sing. masc. of the possessive pronoun of the first person, **meus**, **a**, **um** (declined like **bonus**).

2. On the form see H. 51, 5 ; A. & G. 40, c.

3. Do not always translate this word by *love*. Use your common sense.

4. **que** denotes more intimate connection than **et**.

5. Observe that the Relative Pronoun has the same form as the Interrogative used adjectively (see Ex. III, 2). It also has the same declension and agrees with its antecedent in *gender*, *number*, and *person*.

6. Cf. Eng. *contrary*.

7. Is **quis** used as a noun or as an adjective?

8. Inflected,

eram, *I was*.

erāmus, *we were*.

erās, *thou wast*.

erātis, *you were*.

erat, *he was*.

erant, *they were*.

9. **quī** is the subject of **respondit**, and refers to **Dienecēs**.

10. Cf. Eng. *adversary*, "*Old Sol*," *obscure*, *respond*, *response*.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed : —

Quis fābulam filiō nārrat? Nārratne pater fābulās tibi? Nōnne filius fābulās dē bellō proeliisque amat? Nārratne pater fābulam longam? Nōnne Dienecēs vir bonus et probus est? Eratne numerus tēlōrum māgnus? Quid erat respōnsum Dienecis?¹

¹ Genitive case.

COLLOQUIUM QUĪNTUM.

J. Lesson XVI; L. Lesson XI, (LXIX); C. & D. 102.

Nūntius et Imperātor.¹

N. Salvē ! Salvē, imperātor !

I. Et tū ^{thou} salvē, nūntī. Ubi fuīstī?²

N. In castrīs Germānōrum.

I. Ubi castra Germānōrum sunt?

N. Castra Germānōrum trāns Rhēnum sunt et cōpiās
māgnās ad rīpam convocāvērunt. Bellum māgnū in³ pop-
ulū Rōmānū comparābunt.⁴

I. ^{I am undone} Perii ! Paucae⁴ cōpiae meae sunt, et māgnū perīcu-
lum nostrum est. Suntne Germānī sōlī?

N. Nōn quidem ;⁵ sed multī populī juvābant⁶ atque⁷ ^{to them} iīs
arma et carrōs et equōs dabant.

I. Miserum mē ! sōlī sumus, sed tamēn mūrum⁸ altum
circum castra aedificābō⁸ et cōpiam frūmentī importābō.⁸
^{perhaps} Fortasse deī auxiliū dabunt. Agō tibi grātias. Valē.

N. Et tū valē, imperātor.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

I. The verbs **nūntiō** and **imperō** should suggest the meaning of these nouns.

2. This is the perfect indicative of **sum**, inflected —

fuī,	fuimus,
fuīstī,	fuīstis,
fuit,	fuērunt, or -ēre.

What are the two uses of the perfect tense? See H. 471, I, II; A. & G. 279.

3. **in** is here used, as often, in a hostile sense; Eng. *against*.
4. Cf. Eng. *prepare*, *paucity*.
5. See Ex. I, n. 9.
6. Cf. Eng. *adjutor*.
7. What is the force of **atque** as distinguished from **et** or **que**?
8. Cf. Eng. *mural*, *edifice*, *import*.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed: —

Ubi nūntius fuerat? Nōnne Germānī hostēs¹ populō Rōmānō fuērunt? Superāvēruntne Rōmānī Germānōs? Ubi Germānī cōpiās convocābant? Estne fluvius Rhēnus in Germāniā? Num² Germānī sōlī pūgnābunt? Quid amīcī iīs dabant? Estne imperātor in periculō? Quid imperātor circum castra aedificābit? Quid est “Agō tibi grātiās” Anglicē³? Quid est “good-by” Latīnē⁴?

¹ **hostēs** = *enemies*.

not the man good? Yes. Num vir

² Remember that just as **nonne** in a question expects the answer *yes*, so **num** expects the answer *no*; e.g. Nōnne vir bonus est? Est, *Is*

bonus est? Nōn est. The man isn't good, is he? No.

³ Anglicē = *in English*.

⁴ Latīnē = *in Latin*.

COLLOQUIUM SEXTUM.

J. Lesson XIX; L. Lesson XII, (LVIII); C. & D. 134.

Frāter et Sorōrcula.¹

S. Fuistīne in lūdō, mī frāter, hodiē^{to-day}?

F. Sānē fuī, mea sorōrcula.

S. Magister,^{I suppose} crēdō, mōrōsus³ erat.

F. Minimē. Numquam mōrōsus est, benignus semper,⁴
atque hodiē fābulam grātā^{nice} discipulīs⁵ nārrāvit.

S. Itane?^{indeed} Mihi, cāre frāter, fābulam nārrā. Fuitne dē
leōne?

F. Minimē vērō; sed dē Jūliō Caesare, populī Rōmānī
clārō⁶ imperātōre.

S. Nōne Caesar bella proeliaque amāvit?

F. Amāvit; neque Helvētiōs neque Germānōs timēbat.^{feared}⁷

S. Sine dubiō fuit malus vir.

F. Errāvistī, mea sorōrcula; hostibus^{to his foes} quidem^{to be sure} malus
erat, sed bonus amīcis. Multis et māgnis proeliis⁸ Galliam
tōtam superāvit, et deīnde^{then} . . .

S. Haec fābula mē nōn dēlectat.^{this} Potius nārrā, amābō tē,^{interest}^{rather}^{please}⁹
dē leōne.

^{too late} F. Sērō est. Dē leōne posteā nārrābō. ^{good-night} Optimē valē.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Diminutives are sometimes formed in Latin by adding **culus, cula, or culum** to noun stems, *e.g.* **sorōr-cula**.

2. *Cf.* Eng. *master*.

3. The Eng. *morose*, and the failing commonly, though I hope falsely, attributed to teachers, will suggest the correct translation.

4. Observe the order of words.

5. What is the English derivative?

6. Notice that the adjective is here placed *before* the noun. What effect does that have on the sense? Try to find other cases.

7. Although this verb is of the 2d conj., still your knowledge of the 1st conj. should enable you to tell its tense, person, and number correctly.

8. That *by means of which* anything is done is put in the ablative case *without* a preposition, called the *Ablative of Means* or *Instrument*.

9. **amābō tē**: lit. *I shall like you* = Eng. *please, I pray*.

You have been taught to expect the verb, unless it is emphatic, last in the sentence; but observe from this colloquium, that *the forms of sum are frequently placed elsewhere*.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Inter quōs¹ est colloquium sextum? Nōne in lūdō, mī amīce, fuīstī? Estne tuus² magister mōrōsus? Estne fābula, quam³ magister nārrat, dē leōne? Quis fuit Jūlius Caesar? Dā mihi Anglicē rēgulam dē ablātīvō instrūmentī.⁴ Quis Galliam tōtam superāvit? Quid est “good night” Latīnē?

¹ whom.

² tuus, *your*.

³ quam = *which*.

⁴ ablātīvus instrūmentī = *ablative of means or instrument*.

COLLOQUIUM SEPTIMUM.

J. Lesson XXII; L. Lesson XIII, (LVI); C. & D. 148.

Patrēs Simō et Chremēs.

^{why}
S. Cūr tam mōrōsus es?

^{because}
C. Quod,¹ Simō, filius meus māgnam cūram mihi dat.

S. Doleō. Estne puer tam malus?

^{troublesome} ^{over him}
C. Et malus et molestus est. Auctōritātem in eum nūllam habeo.

S. Meus quoque² filius, cum pudōre³ nārō, similis erat ;
^{he was cured}
sed mīrō modō sānātus est.

^{in heaven's name} ^{rightly}
C. Meherclē, mihi nārā modum ; sī tē amīcum rēctē
appellō.⁴

^{gladly} ^{once}
S. Libenter. Forte filius meus, quē ambulābat cum
^{of asses}
puerīs aliīs, mulierem et māgnū asellōrum numerum spectāvit. Filius plēnus audāciae⁵ exclāmāvit,⁶ “ Heus, mater asellōrum ! ” “ Heus, mī fili ! ” mulier respondit.⁷ Sānātus
^{by these hard}
est hīs dūrīs verbīs⁸ puer meus.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

I. Cf. Ex. II, where the same word means *which*. What part of speech is it there? What here? What third use of the same form? (Ex. III, n. 2.)

2. Notice the position. It never stands first and it emphasizes the preceding word.

3. Observe that this phrase, and **mīrō modō** below, answer the question *how*. This is called the *Ablative of Manner*. When not modified by an adjective it requires **cum**. Here we have an instance of each construction.

4. **sī tē amīcum appellō**. Notice that we have here two objects; **tē** is the direct object, and **amīcum**, which is predicated of **tē** and refers to the same person, is, of course, in the same case. See H. 373, 1; A. & G. 239, a.

5. **audāciae**. In what case? What other case might be used? Ex. III, n. 7.

6. Cf. Eng. *exclaim*.

7. See Ex. IV, n. 9.

8. What is the construction?

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Nōne filiī cūram māgnam patribus saepe dant? Dolēsne? Dā rēgulam mihi dē ablātīvō modī.¹ Ambulābatne filius sōlus? Quid puer spectāvit? Quid puer exclāmāvit? Quid mulier respondit? Nōne verba puerum sānāvērunt? Num plēnus audāciae es?

¹ modī, of manner.



COLLOQUIUM OCTĀVUM.

J. Lesson XXV; L. Lesson XIV; C. & D. 179.

Magister et Discipulus.

M. Quid in pēnsō,¹ mī discipule, est?

D. Pēnsūm ^{review} recōgnitiō² dēclinātiōnis tertiæ est.

M. ^{how many} Quot dēclīnātiōnēs³ Latīnae sunt?

D. Dēclīnātiōnēs quinque,⁴ dūrissima⁵ autem est tertia quod⁶ tam multae rēgulae⁷ et exceptiōnēs sunt.

M. Ita sunt ; tamen māgnā diligentiā superābis.

D. Ita spērō, nam ^{I hope for weary} dēfessus et abjectus⁸ sum.

M. ^{now to the work} Nunc ad opus ! ^{what} Quae dē ^{gender} genere rēgulae sunt ?

D. Prīmum dē genere masculinō nārrābō. Nōmina⁹ in *o*, *or*, *ōs*, *er*, et *es*, sī in genetiṽō singulārī crescunt,¹⁰ sunt¹¹ generis masculinī.

M. ^{very well} Optimē !¹² Nunc exceptiōnēs mihi nārrā.

D. Nōmina in *do* et *go*, sī habent terminātiōnem *inis* in genetiṽō, atque abstracta et collēctiva nōmina in *io* generis fēmininī sunt.

M. Nārrās ^{well} probē ! ^{you remember well} Bene memoriā tenēs.¹³

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

There are apparently many new words in this exercise. Use your knowledge of the subject discussed, and the similarity of the Latin to the English.

1. Used here in the sense of *lesson*.
2. Cf. Eng. *recognition*. How can that mean *review*?
3. Cf. Eng. *declension*.
4. We have had **quīntum** ; see Ex. V.
5. Cf. Eng. *durable*. *Hardness* = *durability*. Trans. *hardest*.
6. See Ex. VII, n. 1.
7. Cf. Eng. *regular*.

8. Cf. Eng. *dejected*.
9. The first meaning is *name*. A *noun* is a *name*.
10. Cf. Eng. *increase*.
11. In Latin we often express possession by the verb *sum* and the genitive case; *e.g.* *Urbs hostium est*, *The city is of (belongs to) the enemy*. This is called the *Predicate Genitive of Possession*.
12. Cf. Eng. *optimist*.
13. Lit. *you hold well by memory*. What is the construction of *memoriā*? See Ex. VI, n. 8.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Quid hodiē in pēnsō est? Amāsne dēclīnātiōnēs? Quae¹ dēclīnātiō dūrissima est? Cūr? Nārrā Anglicē rēgulās dē genere. Quae est terminātiō in ablātīvō singulārī? Tenēsne bene memoriā?

¹ which.



COLLOQUIUM NŌNUM.

J. Lesson XXVIII; L. Lesson XIV, (XLIV, LIV, LVII);
C. & D. 180, (292, 295, 400, 401).

Prīnceps et Amīcus.

P. Nōne est Cassius, mī amīce, dominus hūjus urbis^{of this}?

A. Certē; Cassium dominum¹ hūjus urbis cīvēs appellānt.

P. Cīvēs ^{then} igitur longē errant, praeest enim urbī² Orbilius.

A. Itane? Quis tandem Orbilius est? Ego³ eum nōn nōvī. ^{I pray.} ^{him I do not know}

P. Ego virō⁴ ^{only} tantum fortuitō⁵ ^{I met} occurrī. Fābulamne tibi nārrābō?

A. Sānē ^{indeed} quidem amābō tē.

P. Herī ^{yesterday} extrā ^{city-walls} moenia ambulābam per viam novam.

A. Per viam novam Cassī?

P. Ita fuit. Dēfessus jam calōre⁶ sōlis, sēdem, quae in umbrā fuit, occupābam. Prope mē autem vir aliēnus⁷ in lapide fuit. Ego aliēnō⁸ ^{I said} dixī viam Cassī dominī lātā pulchramque esse.⁹ At aliēnus respondit, “Via quidem bona est, sed cūr *Cassium* dominum appellās? ^I Ego enim, nōn ^{he} iste, sum dominus, quod ego sōlus in urbe tōtā rēgnāre¹⁰ possum.” “Quōmodō?” ^{how} rogāvī. “Ego sum Orbilius magister lūdī,” ^{said he} inquit, “Ego in puerīs rēgnō, puerī in mātribus et mātres in patribus rēgnant; ergō ego dominus urbis sum ^{rather than} potius quam Cassius.”

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

This exercise involves some very important grammatical principles, and should be studied with great care.

I. Give the construction of these accusatives. What is the emphatic word in the sentence? (Remember that a word is made emphatic by being put out of its usual place.)

2. All the compounds of **sum**, except **possum** and **absum**, take the dative as object.

3. We have learned that the personal endings of the Latin verb take the place of the personal pronouns, but the latter are expressed when we wish to indicate *emphasis* or *contrast*. Try to explain their use in this exercise.

4. A few compound verbs, including **oc-currō**, follow the rule given in note 2 for compounds of **sum**.

5. Cf. Eng. *fortuitously*.

6. Cf. Eng. *caloric*.

7. Cf. Eng. *alien*.

8. Indirect object of **dīxī**.

9. **esse** is the present infinitive of **sum**. *All verbs of saying, perceiving, and the like, require the infinitive, and the subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative.* This use arises from a difference between the English and the Latin idiom. In English we say, "I said *that* the way was broad;" but in Latin we have no conjunction corresponding to *that*; hence we say, "I said the way *to be* broad — **dīxī viam lātam esse**," where *to be* is an infinitive. The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative because it is regarded in the first instance as the object of the verb on which the infinitive depends; hence, above, **viam** is the object of **dīxī** as well as the subject of **esse**.

10. Besides the above use of the infinitive, we have another, which corresponds to an English usage. *Verbs of incomplete predication complete their predicate with an infinitive*, e.g. **Possum rēgnāre**, *I am able TO REIGN*. Here *I am able* requires another action of the same subject to complete its predicate, and an infinitive supplies this want in each language.

COLLOQUIUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson XXXI; L. Lesson XXXIV, (LVI); C. & D. 199, p. 34, n. 2.

Duo Senātōrēs, Flaccus et Pīsō.

F. Tē,¹ Pīsō, in conciliō herī nōn spectāvi.

P. Adesse² nōn poteram. Quid mentēs senātōrum occupāvit?

F. Novum bellum Pūnicum in mentibus³ omnibus^{all} et animīs fuit.

P. Itane? Estne iterum^{again} bellī periculum?

F. Scīpiō dīcit bellum certē appropinquāre.⁴ Carthāgō, urbs māgna et valīda, ^{mighty}prīmō bellō nōn dēfessa, post vīgintī ^{twenty}trēs annōs redintegrāre^{to renew} ^{contest}certāmen parat. Rōmānī quoque⁶ parātī erunt prō patriā pūgnāre.⁷

P. Erunt. Quis prīmus in conciliō sententiam⁸ rogābātur?

F. Catō ā cōsule⁹ prīmus suam sententiam rogābātur.

P. Potesne sententiam^{his} ējus mihi nārrāre?

F. Per deōs! nōnne Catōnis nōstī^{you know} sententiam?

P. Ipse quidem nesciō. Cūr tandem tū tam attonitus es?^{astonished}

F. Attonitus sum quod tū senātor hanc clāram sententiam^{this} ignōrās. Quotiēs Catō sententiam aliquam dat, totiēs, ^{you are ignorant of} ^{as often as} ^{any} ^{so often} in extrēmā ōrātiōne, dīcit, "Ergō dēlenda est Carthāgō."^{must be destroyed}

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. We have now had **tū**, **tibi**, and **tē**, the nominative, dative, and accusative, respectively, of the pronoun of the second person. Do you think **tē** is emphatic here?

2. Construction? See Ex. IX, n. 10.

3. What is the difference between **mēns** and **animus**?

4. Construction? See Ex. IX, n. 9.

5. Cf. Eng. *disintegrate*, *integer*.

6. See Ex. VII, n. 2.

7. Construction?

8. Remember that verbs which take two accusatives, one the *person*, and the other the *thing*, retain the accusative of the thing in the passive, the accusative of the person becoming the subject; e.g. Act.: **Catōnem sententiam rogat**, *He asks Cato his opinion*. Pass.: **Catō sententiam rogātur**, *Cato is asked his opinion*.

9. Whenever the preposition *by* is followed by a proper noun or a word meaning *a person* or *persons*, it is expressed by **ā** or **ab** and the ablative; this is called the *Ablative of Agent*. This construction must be carefully distinguished from the *Ablative of Means*, which does NOT refer to persons, and which *omits* the preposition.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Nōnne nōstī senātōrēs Flaccum et Pīsōnem? Cūr Pīso in conciliō nōn fuit? Quid mentem tuam occupat? Ubi est Carthāgō? Quot bella Pūnica fuērunt? Quis Scīpiō fuit? Esne parātus prō patriā pūgnāre? Estne *ā cōsule* in ablātīvō instrūmentī an in ablātīvō agentis? Nārrā mihi rēgulam dē ablātīvō agentis Anglicē aut Latīnē? Quae fuit sententia Catōnis?

COLLOQUIUM ŪNDECIMUM.

J. Lesson XXXV; L. Lesson XXXV to XXXVIII; C. & D. 204, 298.

Pater et Fīlius.

F. Mē miserum !¹ Quam² ^{how} dēfessus sum !

P. Cūr, mī fili, tam trīstis es ?

F. Quod, cāre pater, pēsum meum ^{to learn} discere³ nōn possum. Ō lingua Latīna, quam mē turbās !⁴

P. Ad mē⁵ ^{book} librum tuum portā. Ubi pēsum est ?

F. Magister quidem⁶ verba dēpōnentia conjugatiōnis prīmae imperāvit, sed ^{these} haec sunt mihi ēnigma.⁷

P. Quid⁸ ^{why} ēnigma dīcis ?⁹ Nōne est ūlla rēgula ?

F. ^{strange to say} Mirābile dictū, nūlla rēgula est.

P. Per deōs ! ^{O stupid} stulte puer, ubi oculi tuī¹⁰ sunt ? ^{here is} Eccam ^{the very rule} rēgulam ipsam¹¹ : “ Verbum ^{which} quod¹² formam passivam sed significātiōnem activam habet dēpōnēns verbum appellātur.”

F. Certē, sed hanc ^{this} rēgulam nōn ^{I understand} intellegō.

P. Paucis verbis explicābō.¹³ Exempli grātiā¹⁴ hortor terminātiōnem passivam *r* habet, sed Anglicē significat *I exhort*, nōn *I am exhorted* ; ergō hortor est dēpōnēns verbum.

F. Agō tibi, pater, grātiās. Nunc intellegō, ^{wisdom} dolōrem autem capitis habēō. Vērō iter quod ad sapientiam dūcit dūrum est.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. See Ex. III, n. 3.
2. What other meaning may **quam** have as an adverb?
3. Give construction.
4. *Cf.* Eng. *perturb*, *disturb*.
5. Would the dative be admissible?
6. What have you noticed about the position of this word?
7. *Cf.* same word in English.
8. Remember **cūr** and **quid** as the two common words meaning *why*. **quid** has then the force of an adverb. What does it mean as a pronoun?
9. If *dicit* means *he* says, what ought *dicis* to mean?
10. The possessive of the second person is **tuus**, **a**, **um** (like **bonus**).
11. *Cf.* Ex. III, n. 8.
12. **quod** is the subject of **habet**. **habet** is a regular verb of the second conjugation. What person and number does the ending show it to be here?
13. *Cf.* Eng. *explicate*.
14. For what does the common abbreviation **e.g.** stand?

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed : —

Esne dēfessus? Quid? Nōne trīstis es? Amāsne linguam Latīnam? Putāsne linguam Latīnam dūram esse? Potesne pēnsu tuum¹ discere? Quid est verbum dēpōnēns? Estne rēgula in librō? Cūr puer rēgulam nōn spectat? Potesne mihi rēgulam dē verbīs dēpōnentibus Latīnē nārrāre?

¹ your.

COLLOQUIUM DUODECIMUM.

J. Lesson XXXVIII; L. Lesson XV, (LVIII); C. & D. 204.

Magister et Discipulus.

M. Quae,¹ mī discipule, in pēnsō hodiē tractantur²?

D. Multa et difficilia³ tractantur, praesertim adjectivōrum
dēclinātiō.

M. Estne pēnsū dē dēclinātiōne adjectivōrum *alius, nūl-
lus, sōlus, tōtus*, et cētera⁴?

D. Nōn est, sed dē dēclinātiōnis tertiae adjectivīs.

M. Sānē. Quam multa genera sunt?

D. Genera tria sunt.

M. Quid mihi nārrāre dē genere prīmō potes?

D. Genus primum trēs terminātiōnēs in nōminātivō habet.

M. Quid dē genere secūdō?

D. Hōc ^{this} duās terminātiōnēs, et tertium genus ūnam ter-
minātiōnem habet.⁵

M. Optimē ^{well done} mī puer! quid tibi praemium ^{for} dabō prō ex-
cellentī pēnsō?

D. Plūs lūdī⁶ ^{of fun if you please} sī placet et minus labōris,⁶ magister.

M. Nihil, male, nisi ^{a whipping} plāgās dabō.

D. Agō tibi grātiās, magister; ^{for joy} gaudiō⁷ ^{I weep} lacrimō.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

This *colloquium* but repeats what you have just been learning in your grammar.

1. See Ex. I. There the word is feminine nominative singular, here it is neuter and the nominative plural. Translate *what things*.

2. The first meaning of **tractāre** is *to drag, to manage, to handle*, then *to handle a subject*, which means *to discuss, to treat*. Cf. Eng. *tract* which means a treatise.

3. Adjectives are often used as nouns, especially in the plural.

4. What does the abbreviation **etc.** mean?

5. When different clauses have the same verb, it is usual to use the verb but once, and that with the last clause. How in English?

6. Observe the case used after **plūs** and **minus**. Translate literally.

7. Why do *I weep*? Then what does **gaudiō** tell? What case is it in? Is there a preposition? Now make your rule.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Quae in pēnsō tractantur? Estne pēnsū difficile? Nōne adjectīvōrum dēclīnātiō facilis est? Potesne *alius* dēclīnāre? Quot genera adjectīvōrum sunt? Quae est terminātiō in ablātīvō singulārī adjectīvōrum dēclīnātiōnis tertiāe? Tenēsne memoriā rēgulam dē ablātīvō causae? Dantne pārentēs tibi plāgās? Dantne magistrī Americānī discipulīs plāgās?

COLLOQUIUM TERTIUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson XLI; L. Lesson XVII, (LV); C. & D. 215.

Duo Viātōrēs,¹ Smith et Jones.

S. Ō salvē, viātor.

J. Et tū salvē, aliēne.² Quod³ nōmen est tibi⁴?

S. Mihi nōmen est Smith. Et tibi?

J. Mihi nōmen est Jones, clārum nōmen et ^{common}commūne⁵
multis hominibus. Esne Americānus?S. Minimē. Ego quidem deōrum benevolentia⁶ ^{English}Anglicus
sum.

J. Esne ex urbe an ex agrīs?

S. Ego ex Londiniō maximā orbis terrae⁷ ^{in the world}urbe sum.J. Dī bonī! mājōrēs⁸ in Americā urbēs quam Londinium
habēmus.

S. Mihi, male, falsa verba nārrās.

J. Minimē vērō. America habet montēs altiōrēs, flūmina
longiōra, agrōs meliōrēs, populum fortiōrem quam Anglia.S. Tū es audāx atque⁹ nōn sine contumeliā. Nam herclē
America feris tantum idōnea⁵ est nōn hominibus. Itaque
laetor quod Anglicus sum.J. Sine dubiō, ^{a fool}stultus semper suā ^{folly}stultitiā laetātur.

- S. Et v^{the truth}erā dicere Americānus nēquāquam ^{not at all}potest. Nōlī ^{don't}
 rogāre Americānum sententiam dē Angliā. ^{England}
 J. Nēve Anglum ^{Nor an Englishman}dē Americā.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. **viātor**. The suffix **tor**, added to the stem of a verb or a root, denotes the agent or doer, *e.g.* **viāre**, *to travel*, **viātor**, *a traveller*.
2. Cf. Ex. IX, n. 7; Ex. XII, n. 3.
3. Is this the substantive or adjective form of the interrogative?
4. Lit. *What name is to you?* This is the regular construction in expressions of naming, and it is sometimes used in other cases expressing possession, *e.g.* **equus est mihi** = **equum habeo**.
5. In English we say *common to*, and *suitable for*; *to* and *for* are signs of what case in Latin? **hominibus** and **feris** are in what case? From these examples make a general rule for the case used after adjectives.
6. For construction see Ex. XII, n. 7. Cf. Eng. *benevolence*.
7. What is the literal translation?
8. Observe that many of the adjectives precede their nouns. What does that signify?
9. **et** would not do so well here. Do you see any reason why?

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Quod nōmen est tibi? Putāsne tuum nōmen clārum esse? Estne *benevolentia* in ablātivō agentis? Quid? Nōnne Angli insulam habitant? Num ūllae urbēs in patriā tuā mājorēs sunt quam Londinium? Nōnne igitur Americānus verba falsa nārrat? Quid est flūmen orbis terrae longissimum? Estne Anglia amīca Americae? Estne solum¹ patriae cārum tibi?

¹ soil.

COLLOQUIUM QUARTUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson XLIV ; L. Lesson XVIII, (LIX) ; C. & D. 222, 313.

Charōn et Hērculēs.¹

Ch. Nunc plūrimōs annōs² īnfernī³ flūminis ^{ferryman} portitor⁴ fuī,
 et multās illustrēsque⁵ ^{shades} umbrās⁶ ^{by my boat} virōrum rate⁷ portāvī ; sed
 numquam ante hōc⁸ tempus tālem vīdī virum quālem oculī
 meī hodiē vident. Heus, heus ! Quis tū es et quid⁹ tū
^{living} vīvus ^{of the Styx} in Stygis rīpīs ambulās ?

H. Ego sum Hērculēs, filius Alcmēnae ; Jūppiter pater
 meus est. Māximum opus mē trāns aquās īnfernās nunc
^{I wish} vocat et volō tē portāre¹⁰ mē.

Ch. Ego quidem tē nōn portābō, Hērculēs, nam ^{rumor} fāma
 nūntiat tē esse virum māximē terribilem ;¹¹ tē igitur hor-
 reō et timeō. ^{besides} Praetereā Plūtō rēx jūssit mē numquam
 vīvōs¹² trāns Stygem portāre.

H. At ego amīcīs¹³ nōn terribilis sum et, sī ad rīpam ratem
^{as a friend} movēbis, tē prō amīcō habēbō ; ^{however} sī autem mē nōn juvābis,
 māgnīs lapidibus⁷ ratem tuam dēlēbō et plāgae meae, crēdō,
 tibi meliōrem mentem dabunt.

Ch. Per deōs ! certē ego miserrimus sum, nam sī tē nōn

portābō, mihi plāgās dabis, sed sī tē portābō, Plūtōnem timeō, mē miserum !

H. Moneō tē vitāre praesēns periculum et mē portāre.

Ch. Portābō.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Charon was the boatman who ferried souls across the Styx. Hercules having been commanded to bring up from Hades the three-headed dog Cerberus, must cross the river in Charon's skiff.

2. What case answers the question *How long?*

3. *Cf.* Eng. *infernal*.

4. See Ex. XIII, n. 1.

5. *Cf.* Eng. *illustrious*.

6. The soul is immaterial, so the Romans called it *a shadow*.

7. See Ex. VI, n. 8.

8. See Ex. XII. In what case is *hōc* there? In what here?

9. What other word means *why?*

10. Construction?

11. What are the two ways of comparing an adjective?

12. An adjective used as a noun. Eng. *the living*.

13. See Ex. XIII, n. 5.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed : —

Quot colloquia jam habuimus? Quod colloquium hodiē habemus? Quis est Charōn? Fuitne umbrārum portitor multōs annōs? Quis locīs infernīs praeest? Num est Styx flūmen pulchrum? Nōne Hērculēs vir fortissimus fuit? Num recusat¹ Charōn Hērculem portāre? Quid? Quid Plūtō rēx jūsserat? Habēsne mē prō amīcō? Charōnne virum dēnique portat?

¹ *recūsāre* = *to refuse*.

COLLOQUIUM QUINTUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson XLVII; L. Lesson XIX; C. & D. 251.

Miles et Cīvis Rōmānus.

C. Quid, miles, de proelio nuntiās?

M. Mē miserum !¹ vix² audeō vērā narrāre. Perī !C. Narrā celeriter.² Quid ^{are you silent} tacēs? Quid est? Quid
^{tremble.} trepidās?M. Ō Rōmam infortūnātā ! Imperium Rōmānum dē-
lētum est atque³ victor est Hannibal.C. Certē⁴ māximam calamitātem narrās. Nōne pūgnāvit
noster exercitus fortiter⁴?M. Fortissimē. Multās hōrās⁵ ācriter pūgnābātur,⁶ sed
dēnique nostrī⁷ impetūs hostium diūtius sustinēre nōn po-
^{backs} tuērunt et omnēs terga dedērunt.⁸C. Hannibalē,⁹ ^{I pray} obsecrō, plūrēs cōpiae fuērunt?M. Minimē, Rōmānīs fuērunt plūrēs, sed animī omnium
mīlitum ācerrimō timōre¹⁰ equitātūs commōtī sunt.

C. Quis equitātūī praefuit?

M. Maharbal, vir fortissimus, fuit dux.

C. Ubi nunc est exercitus Rōmānus?

M. Exercitus Rōmānus? ^{alas} Heu ! exercitus fuit. Cōsul.

senātōrēs, equitēs, multa hominum milia,¹¹ omnēs in campō
near Cannae extends dead
 quī ad Cannās patet mortuī jacent.

C. Ō Jūpiter, quid dē nōbīs fiet!
what will become of us

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

The battle of Cannae was fought 216 B.C., in which the Romans sustained the greatest defeat in their history.

1. What case do exclamations seem to require?
2. Adverbs regularly precede the verb. When they follow the verb, they are made emphatic.
3. Which of the two statements connected by **atque** seems the more dreadful to the soldier?
4. How many of the words in this sentence are emphatic?
5. Construction?
6. *Intransitive verbs, when in the passive voice, are impersonal.* Lit. *It was fought*, translate freely *they fought*.
7. See Ex. XII, n. 3.
8. **terga dare** = *to flee*.
9. See Ex. XIII, n. 4.
10. See Ex. XII, n. 7.
11. Note the idiom. Many thousands *of men*.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Num miles dē proeliō laetātur? Audetne vēra nārārē? Nōnne exercitus Rōmānus ab Hannibale dēlētus est? Quis Hannibal fuit? Ubi est Carthāgō? Nōnne nostrī fortiter pūgnābant? Cūr animī Rōmānōrum commovēbantur? Fuitne hōc proelium māgna calamitās? Quis fuit imperātor perītissimus apud Rōmānōs? Nōnne Hannibal in Ītaliā multōs annōs mānsit? Quis fuit pater Hannibalis? Nōnne Hamilcar fuit?

COLLOQUIUM SEXTUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson L; L. Lesson XX, XLIV, (LXIX); C. & D. 256, 292, (384).

Clymenē et Phaethon.

P. Māximae cūrae, mea māter, ^{breast} pectus meum tenent.

C. Quid est tibi,¹ mī fili? Dīc² mātī dolōrem tuum et auxilium dare³ fortasse tibi poterit.

P. Dīcam, quod⁴ diūtius ^{to be silent} tacēre nōn possum. ^{do you know} Nōstine Epaphum, filium ^{of Jupiter} Jovis⁵?

C. Vērō nōvī. Cūr quaeris?

P. Manē et tū ^{you will hear} audiēs. Ille est valdē ^{very} superbus Jove⁶ parente atque nēminī⁷ ^{yields to} cēdit. Etenim herī, māgnā⁸ dīcēns, ego dē patre meō, Phoebō, Sōle clārissimō, glōriābar, sed Epaphus, plēnus invidiāe,⁹ nōn tulit.¹⁰ “Nōn¹¹ tuus pater” inquit, “est Phoebus, et Clymenē, māter tua, tē stultum fābulā¹² ^{has deceived} inānī fefellit.” Ego ^{shame} pudōre, dolōre, tacēbam.

C. Meherclē! cūr nōn negāvisti? ^{I swear} Jūrō per omnēs deōs et deās Phoebum patrem tuum esse.

P. Nōn negāre poteram. Nūlla ^{proofs} pīgnora habeo. Ergō tū, cāra māter, dā pīgnora mihi.

C. Cōnsilium melius mihi in animō est. Nōn longus

labor tibi, ^{for you} Ō Phaethon, est ad caelum iter facere.¹³ Sī igitur
 animum habēs, ^{climb up} gradere, atque deus diēi, tuus pater, fidem
 tibi ^{these} dē his rēbus dabit.

P. Faciam et mihi¹⁴ deī adsint.¹⁵

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. **quid est tibi**, lit. *what is to you* = *what is the matter with you*.

2. What other verbs have this peculiar imperative? H. 238; A. & G. 128, c.

3. Give construction.

4. See Ex. VII.

5. For declension, see H. 66, 3; A. & G. 25.

6. How is cause expressed?

7. What is the case of this word? What case does **cēdit** take as object?

8. How is this adjective used?

9. What case does **plēnus** sometimes take?

10. **tulit** is the perfect of the verb **ferō**.

11. What effect does the peculiar position of the negative have on its force?

12. How do we express means?

13. The infinitive clause **ad caelum iter facere** is the subject of **est**.

14. For construction see Ex. IX, n. 2.

15. The subjunctive mode is the mode of doubt and possibility, while the indicative treats of facts. Most things that are doubtful or possible lie in the future, and so it comes about that the subjunctive often refers to future time. We wish and pray for that which we hope for and which lies in the doubtful future; hence it follows that **DESIRES ARE EXPRESSED BY THE SUBJUNCTIVE**. **deī adsint**, *may the gods assist*.

COLLOQUIUM SEPTIMUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson LIII; L. Lesson, XXI, (XLII, XLIII); C. & D. 298 to 310.

Duæ Puellæ, Jūlia et Tullia.

J. Quō, Ō Tullia, tam celeriter ^{whither} properās? ^{are you hastening}

T. Domum, mea amīca, mē contendere ^{necessary} necesse est.¹
 Mea māter sic mihi mandāvit.¹¹ Quem ^{what} librum manū tuā
 portās?²

J. Opera ^{of Ovid} Ovidī. Pēnsu hodiē fuit dē Orpheō et Eury-
 dicē. Tū, crēdō, hanc fābulam saepissimē audivisti!

T. Numquam audivī. ^{funny} Rīdiculane³ est fābula?

J. Num ^{whether} rīdícula sit mē rogās? ^{may indeed} Immō vērō tristissima est,
 et fābulam poēta ^{finely} ēleganter nārrat.

T. Nārrā mihi, obsecrō, sī poteris.

J. ^{I will try} Experiar.⁴ Eurydicē, puella pulcherrima, conjunx
 Orpheī, ex gravī serpentis¹¹ vulnere mortua erat. Orpheus,
 acerbissimō affectus dolōre,⁵ ^{for} etenim magis eam quam oculōs
 amābat suōs, vīvus eam usque trāns Stygem cōsecūtus est.

T. Quid⁶ eam cōsecūtus est?

J. Proptereā ^{for this reason because} quod⁷ ^{he} sē eam ā morte reductūrum esse
 spērāvit. Itaque suam conjugem⁸ ^{demanded} cāram flāgitāvit rēgem.

Plūtōnem. “Ēdūc eam,” inquit Plūtō, “sed sī ^{you turn} flexeris
^{back} retrō oculōs tuōs, āmittēs iterum eam.”

T. An quid est etiam amplius?
^{anything}

J. Orpheus, vir miserrimus atque infēlicissimus,¹¹ mōtus
^{love} ^{desirous of seeing (her)} māgnō amōre,⁹ avidus videndī, oculōs retrō flexit et Eury-
^{forever} dicē¹⁰ suam in perpetuum āmisit.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. What is the subject of this verb?
2. **quem . . . portās**. *cf.* with a similar sentence in Ex. XI.
3. **-ne** is usually added to the verb, but may be added to other words to make them emphatic.
4. Principal parts **experior, -īrī, -pertus sum**. What kind of a verb is it? Does it have any forms of the active voice? See H. 231, 1; A. & G. 135, *a, c*. How would you translate **amātus**? How **expertus**?
5. For construction, see Ex. XII, n. 7.
6. See Ex. XI, n. 8.
7. See Ex. VII, n. 1.
8. What is the construction? See Ex. X, n. 8. Give the sentence **conjugem . . . Plūtōnem**, putting the verb in the perfect indicative passive.
9. **amōre**: construction?
10. Accusative case.
11. *Cf. Eng. mandate, serpent, infelicity.*

N.B. — It is supposed that you have now enough command of Latin to ask and answer questions of your own invention. The Latin questions are therefore omitted from this point.

COLLOQUIUM DUODĒVĪCĒSIMUM.

J. Lesson LVI; L. Lesson XXII, (LVI, LIX); C. & D. 315,
334 to 336.

Māter et Fīlia.

F. Quis, māter cāra, Sōcratēs fuit? Nōmen quidem¹
ējus in librīs² meis saepissimē³ vīdī, sed tamen nihil dē virō
^{himself}
ipsō nōvī.

M. Sōcratēs, filia⁴ mea, philosophus¹² sapientissimus fuit.

F. Habuitne Rōmae⁵ domicilium?¹²

M. Rōmam⁶ numquam vēnit, sed Athēnīs,⁷ ^{renowned} urbe praeclārā
quae in Graeciā est, multōs annōs⁸ incolēbat atque ibi docuit
cīvēs praecepta⁹⁻¹² philosophiae.

F. Sī fuit philosophus, discipulōs sine dubiō habēbat.

M. Ita vērō, multī clārique, ^{of whom} ex quibus Xenophōn atque
^{to him} Platō fuērunt, discipulī eī erant. At tūne aliquandō ^{ever} audī-
^{of Socrates} vīstī quōmodō Sōcratis ^{became} discipulus fieret Xenophōn?

F. Numquam, sed ita cupiō.

M. ^{listen} Percipe, quaerō, diligenter.¹² ^{as the story goes} Forte, ut fāma est, Xeno-
phōn, puer nōbilissimus et modestissimus,¹² philosophō sēsē
obvium tulit.¹⁰ Sōcratēs, māgnā admirātiōne¹² mōtus,
^{staff} baculum extendēns¹² ^{stop} “Cōsiste, mī puer,” inquit ^{plainly} “et clārē

mihi dīc unde emere cibum necessāriaque¹² omnia hominibus¹¹ liceat?" Sōcratēs puerum ^{instantly} statim respondentem iterum rogāvit "Unde homines virtūtem acquirere possunt?"

^{no answer having been given} Nullō respōnsō datō, "Sequere mē," inquit philosophus,

^{you will learn} "atque tū discēs."

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. **quidem**. What do you notice about its position?
2. The place *in which*. N.B. — *Every relation of place, viz., in, to, or from which, requires a preposition with its proper case, excepting when we use names of towns and the words domus and rus, which omit the preposition.*
3. How are adverbs formed from adjectives?
4. Decline **filia**.
5. Latin once had a special case to express the case *in which*, called the *locative*, which has now disappeared except in the singular number of the first and second declensions, where it still remains, assuming the form of the genitive singular. Its use even here, however, is limited to names of towns and the locatives **domī**, **rūrī**, **humī**, **mīlitiae**, and **bellī**. **Rōma**, being of the first declension and in the singular number, has therefore a locative, **Rōmae** = *at Rome*, in form like the genitive singular.
6. Why do we omit the preposition before **Rōmam** and use it before **Graeciā**?
7. **Athēnīs** is the name of a town, and of the first declension, but it has no locative *because it is plural* (**Athēnae**, **-ārum**). Cf. n. 5. It therefore follows n. 2.
8. What case answers the question *How long*?
9. What verbs take two accusatives?

10. *sēsē obvium tulit*: lit. *bore himself over against*, a common idiom meaning simply *to meet*, and followed by the *dative*; hence *philosophō*.

11. The verb *liceat* governs the *dative*.

12. Cf. Eng. *philosopher, domicile, precepts, diligently, modest, admiration, extending, necessities*.



COLLOQUIUM UNDEVĪCĒSIMUM.

J. Lesson LIX; L. Lesson XXV; C. & D. 315.

Errō,¹ Vir Terribilis.

(*Errō, vir terribilis*,¹⁰ *quī ante aedificium splendidum stat, jānuam* ^{knocks} *pulsat*.¹⁰ *Mātrōna pulsātiōnem intus audiēns ancillam vocat*.)

M. Quis, ancilla, jānuam² pulsat? Tūne³ eum⁴ ex ^{window} fenestrā vidēre potes?

^{to see clearly} A. Cernere eum, mātrōna, ego nōn possum.

M. Age, quid est, inepta?¹⁰ Quid cessās? Jānuam quam⁸ ^{come} ^{stupid} ^{linger} celerrimē ^{open} aperi; nam dominus quidem, conjunx¹⁰ meus, ^{as I think} jam domum,⁵ ut opīnor, Athēnīs revertit.

(*Ancilla exit et brevī tempore clāmāns ad*⁶ *jānuam magnā vōce auditur*.) A. Procul, male, procul concēde,⁷ aut plāgās accipiēs. ^{away} Abī, inquam, abī hinc! ^{ah, me} Ei mihi, quid faciam? Quid agam?

M. (*clāmāns*). ^{what are you doing (lit. what will you do)} Quid est? Quid facies? (*Errōnem ex fenestrā vidēns*.) Nōbīs deī adsint, obsecrō, est errō! In ^{hall}atriō jam eum audiō. Quid dē nōbīs fiet! Mē miseram!

E. (*ingrediēns* ^{entering} *māgnā audaciā*). Salvē, mātrōna, quod ^{I rejoice}tē fēlicem videō, gaudeō. Estne dominus domī an rūri?

M. Ille Athēnās profectus est. Doleō eum nōn adesse.

E. Dolēsne? Ego quidem absentiam ējus aequō animō ^{dog}¹⁰ patior. At canis! Ubi canis¹⁰ est? Facitne iste quoque iter Athēnās?

M. Hic, herclē, domī est. Age! quam⁸ celerrimē canem ^{let in}immitte, ancilla.

E. (*cum summō timōre*). Excūsā mē, obsecrō, mātrōna. ^{I must hasten off}Statim mātūrandum est. [*Exit errō.*]

M. (*sōla*). Ha, ha, optimē! Canis, animal infēlicissimum, ^{ago}abhinc duōs annōs⁹ mortuus est.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. **Errō**, a *tramp*. Cf. Latin **errō**, **āre**, to wander, English *err*.

2. We may now begin to parse the simpler words in Latin. The form for nouns, taking **jānuam** as a model, is as follows: **Jānuam** est nōmen dēclīnātiōnis prīmae, basis est **jānua**, dēclīnātiō—**jānua**, **jānuae**, **jānuae**, **jānuam**, **jānua**, **jānuā**; **jānuae**, **jānuārum**, **jānuīs**, **jānuās**, **jānuae**, **jānuīs**, in genere fēminīnō, in numerō singulārī, in persōnā tertiā, in cāsū accūsātīvō, ob-

jectum verbī **pulsat**, secundum¹ rēgulam: Objectum verbī trānsi-
tīvi in cāsū accūsātīvō est. By the help of the "Glossarium
Grammaticum" you will soon acquire facility in this work.

3. When are personal pronouns used in the nominative? See
Ex. IX, n. 3.

4. **is, ea, id**, is the weakest of the demonstratives, and is often-
est used to take the place of the pronoun of the third person **sui**,
which is always reflexive.

5. Why not **ad domum**?

6. **ad** is often used to express nearness or proximity.

7. Cf. **cēdō** and **discēdō**.

8. **quam celerrimē**: **quam** adds strength to a superlative;
trans. *as quickly as possible*.

9. The time since an event is usually expressed by **ante** or
abhinc with the accusative or ablative.

10. Cf. Eng. *terrible, pulsate, inapt, conjugal, equanimity,*
canine.

¹ **secundum** = *according to*.



COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM.

J. Lesson LXII; L. Lesson XXVII; C. & D. 315.

Avus et Nepos in Itinere.

^{driver}
A. Age, age, obsecrō, raedārī, mātūrandum est. Celerius
incitā² equōs tuōs.

N. Putāsne, ave, nōs tardiōrēs¹ futūrōs esse?

^{what time is it according to}
A. Ita timeō. Hōra quota est ex hōrologiō² tuō?

N. Nunc hōra² ferē tertia est. Estne statio procul?

A. Fēliciter, ^{William} Gulielme, illa est proxima. Sed ^{right there} ^{eccam}⁹
^{it is} ipsam ! Nōne illam ex fenestrā ^{of the carriage} raedae vidēs ?

N. Certē. Jam vehicula² in viā ^{iron} ferreā stant et ēmittit³
^{dense} crēbrās vapōris² nūbēs locomōtus.

A. Ecce nōs ! ^{here we are} Impedimenta, raedārī, ubi sunt ?

R. Altera⁴ ^{trunk} cista,² domine, in carrō, altera jam in sta-
 tiōne est.

A. Bene nārrās. Tū ^{run} curre, Gulielme, quam celerrimē et
^{tickets} duās tesserās eme usque ad Bostoniam,⁵ ego impedimenta
^{meanwhile} interim cūrābō.

N. ^{soon} (*mox revertēns*). Ecce tesserās !⁶ Impedimentane
 tūta ?⁷

A. Tūta omnia ; quidam ea in vehiculō dēpōsuit. Age,
^{bell} properā, tintinnābulum audiō. ^{let us get aboard} Cōnscendāmus.⁸

N. Meherclē, quanta multitudō ! ^{here} Eccam⁹ sēdem vacuam,
 ave. Num omnēs hī Bostoniam proficiscuntur ?

A. Minimē vērō, mī puer, aliī aliam¹⁰ in urbem iter faciunt.

N. Abestne Bostonia longē ?

A. Circiter mīlia passuum ducenta abest. Sed ^{where in} ubinam
^{the world} gentium est meum ^{umbrella} umbrāculum ?

N. Mē miserum, in statiōne id reliquī !

A. Quid audiō ? In statiōne ? ^{would that} Utinam tū quoque, pes-
^{there} sime, illīc essēs !

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. **Tardiōrēs**, *too late*; the comparative has this force frequently. Parse adjectives as follows: **tardiōrēs** est adjectivum in gradū comparātivō, comparātiō **tardus**, **tardior**, **tardissimus**, basis **tardius**, dēclīnātiō, **tardior**, **tardius**, **tardiōris**, **tardiōrī**, etc., in genere masculinō, in numerō plurālī, in cāsū accūsātivō, cum prōnōmine **nōs** concordāns, secundum rēgulam: Adjectivum cum nōmine in genere et numerō et cāsū concordat.

2. Cf. Eng. *incite, horologe, hour, vehicle, vapor, chest.*

3. If **mittō** means *I send*, what does **ēmittō** signify?

4. How does **alter** differ from **alius** in meaning?

5. Names of towns take **ad** to express emphasis or in the sense of *towards, in the direction of, in the vicinity of*.

6. What case do exclamations require?

7. **est** and **sunt** are often omitted in lively discourse.

8. **cōnscendāmus**: see Ex. XVI, n. 15; so, too, **essēs** below.

9. **Ecce** is often contracted with a following demonstrative, giving such forms as **eccam** = **ecce eam**, **eccum** = **ecce eum**, etc. When the verb in the clause following is the copula, Latin omits it and puts the whole expression in the accusative; *e.g.* Eng. *Here is an empty seat* = Lat. **Eccam sēdem vacuam** = lit. *Behold it! an empty seat.* Cf. Ex. III, n. 8; Ex. XI, **Eccam rēgulam ipsam**.

10. **aliī . . . urbem**: a common idiom; trans. *some to one city, and others to another.* The idiom abridges the English expression just one-half.

COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM PRĪMUM.

J. Lesson LXV; L. Lesson XLIV, (LVIII); C. & D. 327, articles 408 and 412.

Magister et Discipulus.

M. Quae, discipule, in pēnsō hodiē tractantur?

D. Āh! magister, dolōrī est mihi quod pēnsū nōn
I have learned
didicī.¹

M. Quid nōn, male? Num habēs ūllam² excūsātiōnem?¹³

D. Certē habēō. Gulielmus, puer mihi amicissimus,
the weather being fine
caelō serēnō,³ domō profectus hodiē pervēnit,⁴ et diēs
at my house
paucōs apud mē⁵ manēbit.¹³ Illō autem praesente,⁶ sānē
ego studēre nōn poteram.

I shall have to excuse you
M. Tibi ignōscendum. At hāc hōrā⁷ aliō modō⁸ ūtāmur
āc dē Cicerōne, sī tibi placet, inter nōs⁹ colloquāmur.

D. Libenter, nam iste mē semper māximā admirātiōne¹³
ability
movet. Quanta potestās in eō, quanta facultās, quanta ēlo-
quentia!¹³

on which account
M. Bene dīcis, quamobrem hunc minimē satis possum
admirārī.¹³ Paucīs ante diēbus¹⁰ illud opusculum¹¹ “Dē
I read than which surely
Amīcitiā” iterum lēgī quō nihil profectō melius esse potest.

hitherto
D. Adhūc ego quidem tantum ōrātiōnēs ejus vīdī. Quid
scripsit amplius?

M. Ille omnia scribendī genera cōnātus est, et senex,¹² dē-
fessus rēbus adversis, cōnsōlātiōnem¹³ philosophiae petīvit et
scrīpsit multōs dē hāc rē librōs.

D. Tum, crēdō, “Dē Amīcitiā” scrīptum est.

M. Ita fuit. Id est opusculum plēnum sapientiae prae-
ceptōrumque praesertim ^{for the young} juvenibus optimōrum.

D. Quantī Cicerō ipse amīcitiā aestimat?¹³ ^{how much}

M. Audī, mī puer, et tenē memoriā haec ōrātōris verba :
“Nihil ā dīs immortālibus melius habēmus, nihil ^{more delightful} jūcundius¹³
quam amīcitiā.”

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. **didicī** is in the perfect indicative active of **disco**. *Cf.* **discipulus**.

2. Rule: The indefinite pronouns **quisquam** and **ūllus** are used in negative and comparative sentences, and in interrogative sentences expecting a negative answer.

3. **caelō serēnō**, lit. *the sky being clear*, a noun and adjective in the ablative absolute. What other combinations of words may stand in that construction? What other instance in this exercise?

4. Parse verbs as follows: **pervēnit** est verbum in conjugātiōne quartā; partēs principālēs **perveniō**, **-ire**, **-vēnī**, **-ventum**; basēs sunt **pervēnī**, **pervēn**, **pervent**; inflexiō **pervēnī**, **pervēnistī**, **pervēnit**, **pervēnimus**, **pervēnistis**, **pervēnērunt**, **-ēre**; in vōce āctīvā, in modō indicātīvō, in tempore perfectō, in persōnā tertiā, in numerō singulārī, cum subjectō **Gulielmus** concordāns, secundum rēgulam: Verbum cum subjectō in persōnā et in numerō concordat.

5. So also **apud tē, sē, nōs**, etc., meaning at the house of a person.

6. **praesente**, the ablative singular of the present participle of **praesum**.

7. What case is used with **ūtāmur**?

8. *Cf.* Ex. VII, n. 3.

9. See H. 448, n.; A. & G. 153, *inter*.

10. See Ex. XIX, n. 9.

11. See Ex. VI, n. 1.

12. **senex**, an appositive often equals a temporal clause.

13. *Cf.* Eng. *excuse, remain, admiration, eloquence, admire, consolation, estimate, jocund*.



COLLOQUIUM VICĒSIMUM SECUNDUM.

J. Lesson LXVIII; L. Lesson XLVI, (LVIII); C. & D. 332.

Duo Sodālēs,¹ Nāsīca Enniusque.

(*Nāsīca forte domum poētae Ennī profectus² jānuam pulsat.*)

N. Aperī! Aperī!

Ancilla (intus). Quis pulsat? Quid vīs?

N. Ennium vidēre, tuum dominum, volō. Estne iste domī?³

Ancilla. Domī nōn est. Venī aliō diē.⁴

(*Nāsīca, quī^{perceived} sēnsit illam dominū jūssū id dīxisse, tamen cum silentiō¹² concēdit. Proximō diē Ennius domum Nāsīcae sē contulit.*)

E. Aperī, bone ! Nōnne mē audīs ? Quid cessās ?

N. (*caput ex fenestrā superiōre exserit.*) ^{thrusts out} Ō salvē, Ennī !
 Quid ^{there} istic faciēs ? Nōlī, ^{to break in} obsecrō, jānuam frangere. ¹²

E. (*cum irā*) ^{anger} Quid nōn aperīs ? Jam claudus, herclē, ^{lame}
 alterā manū ⁷ sum duās ⁸ jānuam inimīcam per hōrās ^{by pounding} pulsandō.
 At minimē hōc feram. Tū vērō, inquam, aperī quam celer-
 rimē. ⁹

N. Nōlī ^{to get angry} irāscī, ¹² optime ! Quid tandem intus vīs ?

E. Tecum colloquī volō.

N. Mēcum ? Nōnne vidēs, inepte, mē nōn domī esse ?

E. (*attonitus*). Per deōs ! Tū nōn domī ? Certē
 you are beside yourself
 nōn es apud tē. Āmīsistīne mentem ?

N. Minimē vērō, sed tū, Ō Ennī, homo impudēns ¹² es,
 nam ancillae ¹⁰ tuae dīcentī tē domī nōn esse crēdidī ; tū
 autem mihi nōn crēdis ipsī. Abī ! ¹¹ Venī aliō diē.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. *Boon companions, bosom friends.*
2. Is **profectus** active or passive ? Why ?
3. In what case ? What words are like it ?
4. What case answers the question *when* ?
5. **illam** refers to **ancilla**.
6. **nōlī frangere** (*cf.* Ex. XIII, **nōlī rogāre**), lit. *be unwilling to break in = don't break in*. Rule: *Prohibition is best expressed by the imperative of nōlō with the present infinitive.*

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7. **claudus** alterā manū = *lame in one hand*. In what respect is he lame? In what case is manū? Now make your rule for *specification*.

8. **duās** agrees with what? Why in that position?

9. Parse adverbs as follows: **Celerrimē** est adverbium modī, ex adjectivō **celer**; comparatiō **celeriter**, **celerius**, **celerrimē**; in gradū superlativō, et verbum **aperī** limitat, secundum rēgulam: Adverbia verba, et adjectiva, et adverbia alia limitant.

10. **ancillae** is object of **crēdidī**. See H. 385, II; A. & G. 227.

11. **abī**, from **ab-eō**.

12. Cf. Eng. *silence, fracture, irascible, impudent*.



COLLOQUIUM VICĒSIMUM TERTIUM.

J. Lesson LXXI; L. Lesson XLVIII, (LIV); C. & D. 345, (415, 422-426).

Cyclōps et Galatēa.¹

C. Heu! Heu! Ubinam gentium es, Galatēa, meae
^{sweetheart} dēliciae, mea vīta? Tē vidēre quid nōn mihi licet?² Quid
semper, mē visō,³ fugis māximā celeritātē? Nōne intellegis,
puella pulcherrima, mē ardentī¹² amōre captum esse? Jam,
Galatēa, amābō tē,⁴ venī,⁵ et jam tandem altō ex marī
tuum pulcherrimum caput tollē.⁵

G. (*quae sēsē nunc ostendit*). Cūr, Cyclōps, mē aeternum¹² petere nōn cessās?¹² Numquam, numquam tē

quidem amātūra sum,⁶ neque mihi⁷ persuadēre potes neque
 tua faciēs, herclē, mihi ferenda est.⁸

C. Ō certē ego mē nōvī^{lately}; nūper enim, ubi mē in aquā
 pūrā vīdī, mea forma mihi⁷ māximē placuit. Spectā quantus
 sim! Jūppiter ipse, quī in caelō^{heaven}⁹ rēgnat, nōn mājor quam
 hōc corpus est.

G. At tamen tibi oculus tantum alter¹⁰ est, quamobrem
 alter oculus tibi,¹¹ antequam mē obtineās, obtinendus est.

C. Nōlī illūdere,¹² Galatēā, nam mihi nunc cūra māxima
 of my looks mock
 faciēi est. Quotīdiē capillōs^{hair}¹² rigidōs^{stiff} rastrō^{with a rake} pectō, et herī
 beard for you I cut off with a scythe
 barbā longam tibi recīdī falce, atque mūnera¹² quoque
 domī tibi habeo.

G. Mūnera dicis? Parva et facilia sine dubiō sunt illa,
 fortassē capra^{goat} vel pār^{pair} columbārum^{of pigeons}.

C. Errāvistī. Ego tibi habeo. . . . Mē miserum, mea
 puella iterum fūgit! Ita mē quotīdiē fallit^{fools}. Ei mihi!

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. This colloquium represents a dialogue between the Cyclops, a great one-eyed giant, and the sea-nymph Galatea, with whom he is madly in love.

2. Trans. *Why is it not permitted to me to see you?* The verb *licet* is impersonal, its subject is *tē vidēre*, and its indirect object is *mihi*.

3. See Ex. XXI, n. 3.

4. See Ex. VI, n. 9.
5. *venī*, and also *tolle* below, are imperatives.
6. *amātūra sum*. Where is it made, and how is it translated?
7. In what case is *mihi*? Why?
8. *ferenda est*. Where is it made? What is the construction of *mihi*? How do we usually translate *by me*? See Ex. X, n. 9.
9. Cf. same word, Ex. XXI.
10. Cf. Ex. XXII, n. 7.
11. See note 8, above.
12. Cf. Eng. *ardent, eternally, cease, de-lude, capillary, re-munerate*.



COLLOQUIUM VICĒSIMUM QUARTUM.

J. Lesson LXXIV; L. Lesson LV, (LX, LXV); C. & D. 363, (384).

Duo Cīvēs Americānī.

Prīmus. Salvē, amīce! Quō īs?

Secundus. Et tū salvē! Ego ad tabernam librāriam itūrus
sum. At venī, obsecrō, mēcum.

P. Vērō āc libenter. Vīdistīne hodiē ācta diurna?

S. Minimē vīdī; nam quīdam, dī supplicium dē eō sū-
mant,¹ haec ex sacculō meō clam ēripuit. Quid, obsecrō,
rogās! Estne aliquid novī?²

P. Eurōpa vērō, mē jūdice,³ magis magisque avida belli

vidētur ; vereor ⁴ igitur nē bellum māximum paucīs in mēn-
sibus ⁵ audiāmus.

S. Itane? Cūr ita iūdicās?

P. Multīs dē causīs. Primum omnēs gentēs, alia aliā ex
causā, ⁶ bellum exspectant, et omnibus cōpiae paene innu-
merābilēs sunt, quae sōlae, ut opīnor, māgnō ^{incitement} incitāmentō
sunt bellō.⁷

S. Existimāsne autem omnēs inter sēsē ⁸ gentēs pūgnātū-
rās esse?

P. Sarmatia, ^{Russia} meā ^{according to my opinion indeed} quīdem sententiā, ^{Austria} ⁹ ut Nōricum vincat, ⁴
operam dabit ; ¹⁰ etenim Alexander, Nōricō victō, sē urbe
Constantīnople potitūrum ¹¹ spērat. Nē hōc fiat, ¹² Germānia
auxilium ex foedere Nōricō ^{treaty} dabit et deinde aggrediētur Ger-
māniam Gallia.

S. Vēra dīcis ; at Gulielmus imperātor, ut fāma est, causās
bellī tollet.

P. Cupit sed nōn poterit, ergō ipse imperāvīt ut cīvēs
oppida omnia mūnīrent atque lēgātī, quī abessent, ad legiō-
nēs suās statim reverterentur.¹³

S. Nōne est Germānia validior Galliā?

P. Difficile est sententiam dē hāc rē dicere.

S. Dīs immortalibus grātiās agāmus ¹ proptereā quod
Americānī sumus. Numquam nostram ad patriam bellum
perveniet.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. For construction, see Ex. XVI, n. 15.
2. For construction, see H. 397, 3; A. & G. 216, a, 3.
3. *mē iūdice*: ablative absolute; lit. *I being judge* = *in my judgment*.
4. *vereor nē . . . audiāmus*. Rule: *All verbs whose action refers to the future may be followed by an object clause with ut (negative nē), denoting purpose*. Such verbs are those signifying to ask, command, exhort, persuade, please, strive, urge, or fear.
5. *paucīs in mēnsibus*. Time *when* is expressed by the simple ablative, time *within which* by the ablative with *in*.
6. Cf. Ex. XX, n. 10.
7. *incitāmentō, bellō*. Two datives.
8. Cf. *inter nōs*, Ex. XXI.
9. What case expresses *in accordance with*?
10. *operam dabit*: lit. *will bestow exertion* = *will strive*.
11. *esse* is often omitted from the future infinitive active.
12. A negative purpose clause.
13. *imperāvit . . . mūnīrent atque . . . reverterentur*. See above, n. 4. Observe that the *imperfect* subjunctive is here used because the leading verb *imperāvit* is in a historical (secondary) tense. Sequence of tense is observed in English as well as in Latin; e.g. "He fights that he may conquer the king—*Pūgnat ut rēgem vincat*"—principal tenses; "He fought that he might conquer the king—*Pūgnāvit ut rēgem vinceret*"—historical (secondary) tenses.

COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM QUĪNTUM.

J. Lesson LXXVII; L. Lesson LXI, (LXVI); C. & D. 371,
(384 and 385).

Pater Fīliusque et Amīcī.

P. Heu ! Heu ! ^{stop} Siste ! Siste ! Quid faciēs ! Quid est tibi ! Heu mē miserum ! Heu caput meum ! Obsecrō, amīcī, repellite ^{rascal} hunc scelestum.

F. Quārē ita clāmās, pater cārissime ? Tantum trēs plāgās tibi dedī. Tacē,¹¹ inquam, tacē ! Sī nōn tacēbis,¹ multō plūs accipiēs.

A. Heus tū, puer ! Dasne plāgās, pessime, tuō patrī ? Nōnne deōs verēris ?¹¹

F. Certē vereor ; huncce² tamen meritō verberābam, nam hic quidem mē puerum³ parvum saepissimē verberābat. Numquam, mī pater, istārum⁴ ^{beatings} verberātiōnum⁵ veterum obliviscī poterō.

P. At patris⁶ est, mī fili, liberōs suōs verberāre, et tē, ut melior fierēs, minimē autem quia id mihi erat dulce, verberāvī. Nisi tē amāvissem,⁷ id nōn fēcissem.

F. Ego, crēde mihi, tuī benefici⁸ minimē ^{unmindful} immemor sum ; nunc vērō ego tē amō ^{equally} pariter, et pariter volō tē fierī meliō-

rem ; itaque "Similia," ut aiunt⁹ "similibus cūrantur." Tū profectō verberandus es. Quid aliud vīs?

P. Neque verba tua, male, neque plāgae mihi placent. Per deōs, amīcī, quid mihi faciendum est?

A. Utinam tē monēre possēmus ! Quid herclē dē nōbīs fiet, sī licet¹¹ ut puerī ita loquantur !¹⁰

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Trans. *If you ARE not quiet.* Often, as here, a present indicative in English has a future force. Latin, with greater exactness, uses the future in such cases ; *e.g.* **tacēbis**, not **tacēs**.

2. **huncce**. When **ce** is added to a demonstrative, it adds emphasis. **hicce vir** = the vulgar *this HERE man*.

3. See Ex. XXI, n. 12.

4. **istārum**, the demonstrative of the second person. Trans. *those beatings of YOURS*.

5. What case follows verbs of *remembering* and *forgetting*?

6. **patris**. The predicate genitive is the most common with **sum**.

7. In *desires* and *conditions* the present subjunctive refers to future time and expresses possibility of fulfilment ; the imperfect subjunctive, that which is not true *now* ; the pluperfect, that which *was not true in time past*. Apply the rule to this sentence.

8. Construction? See H. 399, I, 2 ; A. & G. 218, a.

9. This is the regular way of introducing a proverb or well known saying.

10. What is the subject of the impersonal verb **licet**?

11. Cf. Eng. *repel, tacit, re-verence, license*.

COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM SEXTUM.

J. Lesson LXXX; L. Lesson LXII; C. & D. 378.

Duo Frātrēs, Jōhannes et Henrīcus.

J. Age, age, Henrīce! ^{out of doors} Foris mēcum hodiē venī. Intus ^{day after day} domīque diem ex diē, quamquam¹ nōn es rōbustō¹² corpore,² manēs.

H. Vērō āc libenter. Quotīdiē exīre multō māllem,³ sī pōssem³; sed aliud ex aliō⁴ mē prohibet. At quō tandem itūrus es⁵?

J. Eāmus,⁶ sī vīs, ad flūmen. Quam dulce est⁷ in umbrā ^{pleasant} grātā sedēre et murmur¹² aquārum audire!

H. Bene nārrās. Quam serēnum¹² caelum! Quam ^{bright} fulgēns¹² sōl!

“Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis ^{is bearing} parturit arbos¹²
Nunc ^{are green} frondent silvae, nunc ^{most beautiful} formōsissimus annus.”

J. Meherclē, mī frāter, tū ^{a lot} vim scīs Latīnī! Tūne ipse scrīpsistī istōs versiculōs¹²?

H. Utinam pōssem! Vergilius, poēta ille⁸ ^{talent} ingeniō^{2, 12} māk-
imō eōs scrīpsit. Ecce flūmen videō. Amāsne nāvigāre¹²?

J. Quid? Amō? Sed scīs prōverbium¹² illud⁸ “Omnia dē-
^{money} sunt illī⁹ cui pecūnia¹² dēest.” Heu, heu!

H. ^{how much} ^{does it cost} ^{a boat} ^{to hire} Quantū¹⁰ cōstat cymbam conducere?

J. ^{sesterces} Quīnque sestertiis¹⁰ cōstat. At quārē rogās?

H. Proptereā quod litterās cum pecūniā domō hodiē accēpī. Est igitur mihi in animō cymbam conducere, sed timeō nē pater mihi ^{will be angry} irāscātur.

J. Ego minimē timeō, nam pater semper hortātur ut nōs quotidiē exercitātiōne¹² ūtāmur. Quid melius esse potest quam nāvigāre?

H. Ita est ut dīcis; ergō nāvigēmus. Eccam cymbam.¹¹ Utrum māvīs ^{to row} rēmigāre an ^{tiller} clāvum tenēre?

J. Tū primum, deinde ego rēmigābō.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. By what mode is **quamquam** followed? **cum**? **etsi**?
2. **rōbustō corpore**. A noun with an adjective or a genitive, describing a person, place, or thing, is put in the *ablative case*.
3. What tense is this, and what is its force in a conditional sentence?
4. Trans. *One thing after another*. Cf. **diem ex diē** above, and see Ex. XX, n. 10.
5. How translated literally? Translate **eundum est**.
6. See Ex. XVI, n. 15; also Ex. XXV, n. 7.
7. **est**. What is its subject?
8. **ille** often has the force of *well-known* or *illustrious*, and it then generally follows its noun.
9. See Ex. IX, n. 2.
10. Definite price is regularly expressed by the ablative; but the genitives **tantī**, **quantī**, **plūris**, **minōris**, are used after

verbs of *selling* and *buying*; and **māgnī, plūris, plūrimī, parvī, minōris, minimī, tantī, quantī, nihilī**, are used after *verbs of estimation*, and after **est**, signifying *it is worth*.

11. See Ex. III, n. 8; Ex. XX, n. 9.

12. Cf. Eng. *robust, murmur, serene, re-fulgent, arbor, verses, genius, navigate, proverb, pecuniary, exercise*.



COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM SEPTIMUM.

J. Lesson LXXXIII; L. Lesson LXIV; C. & D. 398.

Cyclōps et Ulixes.¹

C. (*māgnā vōce*). Heus, aliēne! Quis tandem tū es?
merchant
 Unde vēnistī? Utrum mercātor es an pīrāta?

U. (*cum formīdine*). Minimē pīrāta, domine, sed hērōs
 Graecus Trōjā cum sociīs meis domum² nāvigō.

C. Ubi igitur nāvem tuam reliquistī?

U. (*cum dolō*).^{craft} Heu, heu! nūllam nāvem habēmus;
 nam tanta tempestās dum ad hanc īnsulam nāvigāmus³ arose
wrecked
 est ut nōs, nāve fractā, sōlī superessēmus.

C. At mihi ostende quid tuā manū teneās⁴?

U. Eccum,⁵ Ō Cyclōps, wine vīnum antiquissimum dulcissimumque.
drink
 Pōtā, domine, ut sentiās quae in nāve nostrā
precious things
 pretiōsa fuerint.⁴

C. (*quī pōtat*). Ha, ha, ha, meherclē, hōc vīnum dis im-
mortālibus⁶ idōneum est. Cum⁷ vītēs^{vines} plūrimae in hīs terrīs
sint, tamen nēquāquam tāle^{such} ferunt nectar. At dīc mihi
quod nōmen tibi sit?⁴

U. Hominēs mē Nēminem^{No-man} nōminant, Cyclōps, cum⁸ hōc
ā mē petās.

C. Nēminem igitur plūs vīnī^{to pour} fundere jubeō. Audisne?

U. Audiō, Cyclōps, et hōc vīnum, obsecrō, sit⁹ meum
tibi dōnum^{gift}. Nōne tū vīs mihi prō dōnō meō quidquam
to return
referre?

C. Procul dubiō; ego enim tē, quia¹⁰ mē tam^{jolly} fēstivum
fēcistī, prō amīcō habeō. Quā dē causā omnēs prius sociōs
I will eat
tuōs edam quam¹¹ tē interficiam. Hōc estō meum dōnum.

(*Cyclōps^{drunk goes to sleep} ebrius it dormītum.*)

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Ulysses, the Grecian hero, on his way home from the siege of Troy, visits the island of the Cyclops. Ulysses, succeeding in getting the monster drunk, puts out his solitary eye, and thus escapes with his companions.

2. See Ex. XVIII, n. 2.

3. What mode follows **dum** in the sense of while, and what force does it give to the present? H. 467, 4; A. & G. 276, e.

4. **quid . . . teneās**. An indirect question. Indirect questions are usually the subject or the object of a verb, and are com-

monly introduced by the interrogative pronoun or by **cūr**, *why?* **num**, *whether?* **ubi**, *where?* **quō**, *whither?* **unde**, *whence?* **quot**, *how many?*

5. See Ex. XX, n. 9.

6. What case follows **idōneus**?

7. **cum** . . . **sint**. A concessive clause. The conjunction **cum** is used to introduce *causal*, *concessive*, and *temporal* clauses, and *usually takes the subjunctive*, excepting in a temporal clause referring to *present* or *future* time.

8. A causal clause. See above.

9. **sit**. A desire.

10. When is **quia** followed by the subjunctive?

11. **antequam** and **priusquam** are followed by the subjunctive except when the action *has actually commenced or is commencing*.



COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM OCTĀVUM.

J. Lesson LXXXVI; L. Lesson LXVIII; C. & D. 429.

Laelius et Scīpiō dē Lacedaemoniīs.¹

L. Satis admirārī¹³ Lacedaemoniōs antiquōs,¹³ Scīpiō, ut cīvēs² et milītēs,² nōn possum. Paene vērō antiquīs¹³ Rō-
mānīs³ antecellunt.
surpass

S. Illi vērō, ut dicis, Laelī, māximā dīgnī sunt admirātiōne.⁴ Praesertim ut milītēs⁵ eōs laudō.¹³ Plēnī omnēs
sunt librī, plēnae rērum scriptōrum vōcēs clārae eōrum vir-
tūtis.⁶
historians

L. Bene nārrās, verba autem tua fābulam dē moenibus Lacedaemoniis in memoriam ^{recall} redūcunt. Hostis forte glōriātus est facillimum urbem Lacedaemonem⁷ expūgnāre futurum,⁸ proptereā quod nūllō modō illa mūnirētur.⁹ Quidam Lacedaemonius, hōc auditō, respondit urbem suam moenia ^{that cannot be stormed, namely} habēre inexpūgnābilia, videlicet, decem mīlia militum quōrum ^{a brick} quisque esset later.

S. Ha, ha, bene dictum ! Audivī autem in istō exercitū esse quendam militem quī claudus esset alterō pede. Ille, cum aliquis dīxisset nōn bellō¹⁰ sē idōneum esse, respondit sē proelium commissūrum esse ut pūgnāret, minimē ut curreret.¹³

L. Ō respōnsum excellēns ! Illī quidem fuērunt verbis¹¹ paucis multisque factis et ^{boasting} jactatione parvā magnāque virtūte. Āgis etiam, rēx Spartānus, ut fāma fert, glōriābātur¹² cīvēs suōs numquam quaesivisse quot essent hostēs sed ubi essent.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. The ancient Lacedaemonians or Spartans were the most famous soldiers of Greece.
2. **cīvēs, mīlitēs** : in apposition with **Lacedaemoniōs**.
3. For construction, see Ex. IX, n. 4.
4. See Ex. XXVII, n. 6.
5. **mīlitēs**, in apposition with **eōs**.

6. **virtūtis** : see Ex. III, n. 7.
7. **Lacedaemon**, the city of the Spartans.
8. **futūrum (esse)**. This colloquium is designed to illustrate the main principles of indirect discourse. See if you can turn all the indirect into direct discourse.
9. Why the subjunctive? Would it be retained in direct discourse?
10. Cf. Ex. XIII, n. 5.
11. Cf. Ex. XXVI, n. 2.
12. **glōriābātur**. What is the force of the imperfect tense?
13. Cf. Eng. *admire, antique, laud, current*.



COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM NŌNUM.

J. Lesson LXXXIX; L. Lesson LXXV; C. & D. 436.

Menippus et Charōn.¹

(*Menippus, ē Charontis cymbā* ^{having landed} *ēgressus, sine* ^{delay} *morā discē-*
dēbat quem Charōn cum irā revocat). *Ch.* Revertere,
 pessime, revertere, inquam, ^{fare} ^{pay} *ac vectūram solve tuam.*

M. Iterum atque iterum clāmā, Charōn, sī hōc tibi placeat.

Ch. Redī, solve, audīsne? ^{transported} *Trāns Stygem trānstulī tē.*

M. Numquam ā mē quidem obolum² sūmēs meī trāns-
 ferendī³ causā.

Ch. Quid herclē nōn?

M. Proptereā quod nōn ūllum habeō.

Ch. Quid? Num fieri^{it can't be} potest ut quisquam sit quī ūnum obolum nōn habeat!

M. Nēsciō utrum alius tam pauper sit^{or not} necne. Egomet¹ nūllum habeō.

Ch. Sed in flūmen tamen tē jaciam, nisi statim solvēs.

M. Et ego tibi caput baculō meō frangam, nisi statim tacēbis.

Ch. Tē liberābō^{free} minimē ego.

M. At quōmodō id quod nōn habeō accipiēs?

Ch. Nōnne scīs Stygem obolō dandō trānseundam esse.

M. Ego sciēns⁵ habeō nihil. Estne necēsse hōc plūs^{a thousand times} quam millīēs audiās.⁶

Ch. Tū autem prīmus sine obolō trānsieris.

M. Jam vectūram auxilium tibi dandō solvī; etenim ego et sentinam^{bilge-water} exhauriēbam^{I was bailing out} et ūnus, mirābile dictū,^{I was laughing} viātōrum rīdēbam. Omnēs aliī flēbant.

Ch. Tamen haec obolō nōn mūtābō.^{I will exchange}⁷ Dā vectūram.^{otherwise} Fieri aliter nōn potest.

M. Nōn dare possum. Nōnne audis?

Ch. Fallendōne tē^{by deceiving} elāpsūrum^{to escape} spērābās? Quid teneās manū tuā ostende.

M. Hōc tuā minimē rēfert.⁸

Ch. Ubinam gentium, Mercurī, hunc ^{rascal} scelestum ^{did you find} invēnistī?

Mer. Nōnne, obsecrō, nōstī istum? Est Menippus philosophus, quī nihil cūrat.

Ch. Sī iterum tē, pessime, capiam . . .

M. Sānē, sī ^{my good fellow} capiās, optime; sed mē quidem numquam ^{twice} bis capiēs. Valē.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. This colloquium represents a scene in the lower world, between Charon and Menippus, the Cynic philosopher, who refuses to pay the former for ferrying him across the Styx.

2. The obol was a Greek coin worth about three and a half cents. The custom was to put one in the mouth of the dead to pay Charon.

3. Keep in mind —

a. That the gerund is a verbal *noun*, and may therefore stand either alone or with an object.

b. That the gerundive is a participle used adjectively, agreeing with a substantive in gender, number, and case.

c. That the gerundive with its substantive may be used for any gerund with a substantive.

d. That the gerund with a direct object is commonly used only in the *genitive case* and in the *ablative* without a preposition. In other cases the gerundive is preferred.

4. **met** added to personal pronouns makes them emphatic.

5. **sciēns**, participle with concessive force.

6. Subject clause of result with **ut** omitted, as is usual after **necesse est**.

7. Trans. *I will not take this in exchange for the obol.*

8. Trans. *That is none of your business.* What is the literal translation?

COLLOQUIUM TRICĒSIMUM.

Dēmea et Syrus.¹

De. Periī: Ctēsiphōnem audivi filium unā ^{together} fuisse in illō
 mischief
 malō cum Aeschinō. Sī haec vērā sunt, persuāsit ei ille
 profligate
 impūrus, satis sciō. Sed eccum, Syrum ire videō, ex hōc
 but yet of company
 ubi filius sit jam sciam. Atquī herclē hic dē illō grege est,
 to be questioning
 et sī¹ mē eum quaeritāre sēnserit numquam scelestus dīcet.
 Nōn ostendam id mē velle.

Sy. Ehem Dēmea, tē haud aspēxeram; quid agitur? ^{I had noticed how goes it with you}

De. Quid agitur? Vestram nōn possum satis mīrārī
 conduct
 ratiōnem.

Sy. Est herclē inepta, nē ^{to speak plainly} dolō dicam,² absurda. ^{fish} Piscēs
 clean eel meanwhile
 cēterōs purgā, Dromō³: congrum istum māximum tantisper
 to play permit when it will be boned
 in aquā lūdere sinitō: ubi ego redierō exossābitur: prius
 nōlō.

De. Ō haec scelera!

Sy. Mihi quidem haud placent, et saepe clāmō. Haec
 salted fish are freshened
 salsāmenta, Stephaniō,³ fac⁴ pulchrē mācerentur.

De. Frātris mē quidem ^{I am ashamed of I am disgusted with} pudet pigetque.⁵

Sy. Nimium ^{too much} inter vōs, Dēmea, (nōn, quia praesēns ades, ^{there is a difference} hōc dicō) ^{however great} pernimum⁶ interest. Tū, quantuscumque es,⁷ ^{nonsense} nihil nisi sapientia es, ille est somnium. Num sinerēs⁸ vērō illum tuum haec facere?

De. Sinerem illum? Nōne sex tōtis mēnsibus prius ^{detected} olfēcissem, quam ille quidquam coepisset? At eum vīdisti hodiē?

Sy. Tuumne filium? ^{I think likely} Arbitror istum aliquid rūri ^{long} jam-
^{since} dūdum agere.

De. Scīsne satis hunc ibi esse?

Sy. Oh, egomet eum proficiscī vīdī.

De. Optimē est: verēbar nē hīc esset.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. This colloquium is taken, with some changes, from a scene in the third act of the *Adelphoe* of Terence. Demea, the sternest of fathers, believes his son Ctesipho, who is a scapegrace, to be a model of virtue; but Aeschinus, his brother's son, a worthless profligate. Syrus, a slave, the young men's chief assistant in all their pranks, is engaged in preparing a feast for his young masters, who are within. Demea appears in search of Ctesipho, and laments to Syrus the wickedness of Aeschinus. The cunning slave falls in with what Demea says, and finally sends him off to the country out of Ctesipho's way.

2. **nē dolō dīcam**: a parenthetical clause: Lit. *that I may not speak with deceit*.

3. Names of other servants.

4. See H. 499, 2 ; A. & G. 331, *f*, rem.
5. See H. 409, III ; A. & G. 221, *b*.
6. **pernimium**, an emphatic form of **nimium**.
7. Trans. freely, *every inch of you*.
8. See H. 486, II ; A. & G. 311, *a*.

VOCABULARY.

The number refers to the exercise in which the word is used and translated.

abeō, 4, -iī, -itum. abī 19.	attonitūs, -a, -um. 10.
abhinc, adv. 19.	avidus, -a, -um. 17.
āctum, -ī, N. acta diurna 24.	baculum, -ī, N. 18.
adhūc, adv. 21.	barba, -ae, F. 23.
admīrātiō, -ōnis, F. 21.	bellicōsus, -a, -um. 24.
admīror, 1. 21.	bene, adv. bene memoriā tenēs 8.
aestimō, 1. 21.	bis, num. adv. 29.
aeternum, adv. 23.	
agō, 3, ēgī, āctum. agō tibi grā-	caelum, -ī, N. 21, 23.
tias 3, age 19, quid agitur 30.	calor, -ōris, M. 9.
āiō, defective verb. ut āiunt 25.	canis, -is, M. and F. 19.
aliquandō, adv. 18.	Cannae, -ārum, F. 15.
aliquis, -qua, -quid (-quod), in-	capillus, -ī, M. 23.
def. pron. 10, aliquid novī 24.	capra, -ae, F. 23.
aliter, adv. 29.	Carolus, -ī, M. 3.
ambulō, 1. 3.	cēdō, 3, cēssī, cēssum. 16.
amor, -ōris, M. 17.	cernō, 3, crēvī, crētum. 19.
Anglia, -ae, F. 13.	cessō, 1. 19.
Anglicē, adv. 5.	cēteri, -ae, -a. et cētera 12.
Anglicus, -a, -um. 13.	cista, -ae, F. 20.
Anglus, -ī, M. 13.	clam, adv. 24.
antecellō, 3. 28.	clāmō, 1. clamāns 19.
apud, prep. w. acc. apud mē 21,	clārus, -a, -um. 18.
apud tē nōn es 22.	claudus, -a, -um. 22.
arbitror, 1. 30.	clāvus, -ī, M. 26.
ardēns, -ntis. 23.	columba, -ae, F. 23.
asellus, -ī, M. 7.	commūnis, -e. 13.
aspiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectum. 30.	comparō, 1. 5.
atquī, conj. 30.	condūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum. 26.
atrium, -ī, N. 19.	

congrus, -ī, M. 30.
conjunx, -jugis, M. and F. 19.
cōnscendō, 3, -scendī, -scensum.

20.

cōnsistō, 3, -stitī, -stitum. 18.
cōnsōlātiō, -ōnis, F. 21.
cōnstō, 1, -stitī, -stātum. 26.
coorior, 4, -ortus sum. 27.
crēber, -bra, -brum. 20.
crēdō, 3, -didī, -ditum. 22, crēdō
(parenthetical) 6.

crēsco, 3, crēvi, crētum. 8.

cūr, adv. 7.

currō, 3, cucurrī, cursum. 20.

cymba, -ae, F. 26.

dēfessus, -a, -um. 8.

deinde, adv. 6.

dēlectō, 1. 6.

dēleō, 2, -ēvi, -ētum. dēlenda est
Carthāgō 10.

dēliciae, -ārum, F. 23.

dicō, 3, dixī, dictum. 4, 9, 30.

diēs, -ēī, M. and F. diem ex diē 26.

diligenter, adv. 18.

discō, 3, didici, —, 11, 18, 21.

diurnus, -a, -um. 24.

dō, 1, dedi, datum. nūllō re-
spōnsō datō. 18.

dolus, -ī, M. 27, nē dolō dicam 30.

domicilium, -ī, N. 18.

domus, -ūs (domī), F. 1.

dōnum, -ī, N. 27.

dormiō, 4. it dormitum 27.

dūcō, 3, dūxī, ductum. 1.

dūrus, -a, -um. 7.

e'brius, -a, -um. 27.

ecce, interj. 3, 11, 20.

edō, 3, edī, ēsum. 27.

ego, pers. pron. miserum mē 3,
mihi 4, mē iudice 24, egomet 29.

ēgredior, 3, ēgressus sum. 29.

ei, interj. ei mihi 19.

ēlābor, 3, ēlapsus sum. 29.

ēleganter, adv. 17.

ēloquentia, -ae, F. 21.

ēmittō, 3, -misi, -misum. 20.

eō, 4. it dormitum 23.

ergō, conj. 4.

errō, -ōnis, M. 19.

est, see sum.

et, conj. et . . . et 2, et cētera 12.

etenim, conj. 17.

eum, see is.

excellēns, -entis. 28.

excusātiō, -ōnis, F. 21.

exemplum, -ī, N. 28.

exercitātiō, -ōnis, F. 26.

exhauriō, 4, -hausī, -haustum 29.

exossō, 1. 30.

exerior, 4, -pertus sum. 17.

explicō, 1. 11.

exserō, 3, -serui, -sertum. 22.

extendō, 3, -tendi, -tentum. ex-
tendēns 18.

faciēs, -ēī, F. 23.

facinorōsus, -a, -um. 29.

facultās, -tātis, F. 21.

fallō, 3, fefelli, falsum. 16, 23,
fallendō 29.

falx, -cis, F. 23.

fāma, -ae, F. 14, ut fāma est 18.

fenestra, -ae, F. 19.

ferreus, -a, -um. 20.

festīvus, -a, -um. 27.

fīō, fierī, factus sum. quid dē
nōbīs fiet 15, fieret 18, num
fieri potest 29.

flāgitō, 1. 17.
 flectō, 3, flexī, flexum. 17.
 fluvius, -ī, M. 2.
 foedus, -eris, N. 24.
 foris, adv. 26.
 formōsus, -a, -um. 26.
 fortasse, adv. 5.
 forte, adv. 7.
 fortuitō, adv. 9.
 frangō, 3, frēgī, fractum. 22,
 26, 27.
 frigidus, -a, -um. 2.
 frondeō, 2. 26.
 fulgēns, -entis. 26.
 fundō, 3, fūdī, fūsum. 27.

 gaudeō, 2, gāvīsus sum. 19.
 gaudium, -ī, N. 12.
 Genāva, -ae, F. Genāvae (loca-
 tive) 1.
 gēns, -entis, F. 20.
 genus, -eris, N. 8.
 gradior, 3, gressus sum. 16.
 Graecus, -a, -um. 4.
 grātia, -ae, F. agō tibi grātias 3.
 grātus, -a, -um. 6, 26.
 grex, -gis, M. 30.
 Gulielmus, -ī, M. 20.

 herclē, interj. 13.
 herī, adv. 9.
 heu, interj. 15.
 heus, interj. 2.
 hīc, haec, hōc, dem. pron. haec 6,
 his 7, hūjus 9, hanc 10, haec 11,
 hōc 12, hōc 14, his 16.
 hodiē, adv. 6.
 honestus, -a, -um, 28.
 hōra, -ae, F. hōra quota est 20.
 hōrologium, -ī, N. 20.

hortus, -ī, M. 3.
 hostis, -is, M. and F. 5, 6.

 igitur, adv. 9.
 ignōrō, 1. 10.
 ignōscō, 3, -nōvī, -nōtum. 21.
 illīc, adv. 20.
 illūdō, 3, -lūsī, -lūsum. 23.
 immemor, -ōris. 25.
 immittō, 3, mīsī, missum. 19.
 immō, adv. immō verō 17.
 impudēns, -entis. 22.
 impūrus, -a, -um. 30.
 in, prep. w. acc. and abl. in eum
 7, in populum 5.
 incitāmentum, -ī, N. 24.
 incitō, 1. 20.
 incola, -ae, F. 1.
 ineptus, -a, -um. 19.
 inexpūgnābilis, -e. 28.
 īnfēlix, -īcis. 17.
 īfernus, -a, -um. 14.
 ingenium, -ī, N. 26.
 ingredior, 3, ingressus sum. 19,
 28.
 innumerābilis, -e. 24.
 inquam, defective verb. inquit 9,
 22.
 īnsula, -ae, F. īnsulam 2.
 intellegō, 3, -lēxī, -lēctum. 11.
 inter, prep. w. acc. inter nōs 21.
 interficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum. 27.
 interim, adv. 20.
 intersum, -esse, -fuī. 30.
 inveniō, 4, -vēmī, -ventum. 29.
 ipse, -a, -um, intensive pron. 10.
 īra, -ae, F. 22.
 īrāscor, 3, īrātus sum. 22, 26.
 is, ea, id, dem. pron. iis 5, eum
 7, 9, ejus 10, eam 17, ei 18.

iste, -a, -ud, dem. pron. 9.
 istīc, adv. 22.
 ita, adv. ita-ne 6.
 iterum, adv. 10.
 jactātiō, -ōnis, F. 28.
 jam-dūdum, adv. 30.
 jānuā, -ae, F. 3.
 jocolāris, -e. 17.
 jūcundus, -a, -um. jūcundius 21.
 jūdex, -icis, M. mē jūdice 24.
 Jūppiter, Jovis, M. 16.
 jūrō, 1. 16.
 juvenis, -e. 21.
 juvō, 1. 5.
 Lacedaemon, -onis, F. 28.
 Lacedaemonius, -a, -um. 28.
 lacrimō, 1. 12.
 later, -eris, M. 28.
 Latinē, adv. 5.
 laudō, 1. 28.
 legō, 3, lēgī, lectum. 21.
 liber, -brī, M. 11.
 liberō, 1. 29.
 libenter, adv. 7.
 librārius, -a, -um. 24.
 lūdō, 3, lūsī, lūsum. 30.
 lūdus, -ī, M. 6, 12.
 mācerō, 1. 30.
 magister, -trī, M. 9.
 malum, -ī, N. 30.
 mandō, 1. 17.
 maneō, 2, mansī, mansum. 21.
 mātūrō, 1. 19.
 māximē, adv. 4.
 mē, see ego.
 meherclē. 7.
 memoria, -ae, F. bene memoriā
 tenēs 8.

mercātor, -ōris, M. 27.
 meritō, adv. 25.
 meus, -a, -um, poss. adj. pron.
 mea 1, mī 4, meā quidem sen-
 tentiā 24.
 mihi, see ego.
 mīlliēs, adv. 29.
 minimē, adv. 1.
 mirābilis, -e. mirābile dictū 11.
 miser, -a, -um. mē miserum 3.
 modestus, -a, -um. 18.
 moenia, -um, N. 9.
 molestus, -a, -um. 7.
 mora, -ae, F. 29.
 mortuus, -a, -um. 15.
 mox, adv. 20.
 mūnus, -eris, N. mūnera 23.
 murmur, -uris, N. 26.
 mūtō, 1. 29.
 nam, conj. 8.
 natiō, -ōnis, F. 24.
 nāvīgō, 1. 26.
 nē, conj. nē dolō dicam 30.
 necēssāria, -ōrum, N. 18.
 necēsse, indecl. adj. 17.
 nec-ne, conj. 29.
 nēquāquam, adv. 13.
 nesciō, 4. 10.
 nēve, conj. 13.
 nīmium, adv. 30.
 nitor, 3, nisus or nixus sum. 24.
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī. 13.
 nōmen, -inis, N. 8.
 nōn, adv. nōn vērō 13.
 Nōricum, -ī, N. 24.
 nōscō, 3, nōvī, nōtum. nōstī =
 nōvistī 10, 16, nōvī 23.
 noster, -tra, -trum. 4.
 novus, -a, -um. 24.

- num, interrog. conj. num fieri | pīrāta, -ae, F. 27.
 potest 29. | piscis, -is, M. 30.
 nunc, adv. 8. | placeō, 2. 12.
 nūper, adv. 23. | plāga, -ae, F. 12.
 obolus, -ī, M. 29. | portitor, -ōris, M. 14.
 obsecrō, 1. 15. | pōtō, 1. 27.
 obtineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentum. 29. | potius, adv. 6.
 obuius, -a, -um. obvium sē fert | praeceptum, -ī, N. 18.
 18. | praeclārus, -a, -um. 18.
 occurrō, 3, -currī, -cursum. 9. | praesēns, -entis, adj. 21.
 olfaciō, 3, -fēcī, -factum. 30. | praesertim, adv. 12.
 omnis, -e. 10. | praetereā, adv. 14.
 opīnor, 1. 19. | pretiōsus, -a, -um. 27.
 optimē, adv. 6, 8, 12. | prō, prep. w. abl. 12. prō amicō
 optimus, -a, -um. 29. | 14.
 opus, -eris, N. 8. | probus, -a, -um. 3. probē 8.
 opusculum, -ī, N. 21. | procul, adv. 1.
 orbis, -is, M. orbis terrae 13. | profectō, adv. 21.
 Ovidius, -ī, M. Ovidī 17. | properō, 1. 17.
 | proptereā, adv. 17.
 | prōverbium, -ī, N. 26.
 | pudet, 2, puduit (puditum est).
 | 30.
 | pudor, -ōris, M. 16.
 | pulsō, 1. 19, 22.
 | purgō, 1. 30.
 | quaeritō. 1, 30.
 | quālis, -e. 14.
 | quam, adv. rel. 9, interrog. 11.
 | quamobrem, adv. 21.
 | quantus, -a, -um. 21, 26.
 | quantuscumque, -tacumque, -tum-
 | cumque. 30.
 | quī, quae, quod, rel. pron. quae
 | 1, quae, quī 2, quod 11, quī 4,
 | ex quibus 18, quō 21.
 | quidem, adv. 6, 9.
 | quīnque, num. adj. 8.
- pār, -is. 23.
 pariter, adv. 25.
 parturiō, 4. 26.
 pateō, 2, -uī, —. 15.
 paucī, -ae, -a. 5.
 pauper, -eris, adj. 29.
 pectō, 3, pexī (pexuī), pexum
 (pectitum). 23.
 pectus, -oris, N. 16.
 pecūnia, -ae, F. 26.
 pēnsus, -ī, N. 8.
 percipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptum. 18.
 pereō, 4, -ivī (-iī), -itum. 5.
 pernimum, adv. 30.
 perpetuus, -a, -um. 17.
 philosophus, -ī, M. 18.
 piget, 2, piguit (pigitum est). 30.
 pīgnus, -oris, N. 16.

quis (quī), quae, quid (quod),

(a) interrog. pron. quae 1, quis 3, quid 3, quae 8, quid 11, quid dē nōbis fiet 15, quem 17, quid est tibi 16, quid agitur 30. (b) indef pron. quid 17.

quisnam, emphatic form of quis. quidnam 24.

quō, adv. 17.

quod, conj. 7.

quōmodō, adv. 9.

quoque, conj. 7.

quot, indecl. adj. 8.

quotiēs, adv. 10.

quotus, -a, -um. quota hōra est 20.

raeda, -ae, F. 20.

raedārius, -ī. 20.

rāstrum, -ī, N. 23.

ratio, -ōnis, F. 30.

ratis, -is, F. 14.

recidō, 3, -cīdī, -cīsum. 23.

recōgnitiō, -ōnis, F. 8.

rēctē, adv. 7.

recūsō, 1. 14.

redintegrō, 1. 10.

redūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum. 28.

referō, -ferre -tulī, -lātum. 27.

rēfert, -ferre, -tulit. 29.

rēmigō, 1. 26.

repellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsum. 25.

retrō, adv. 17.

rēs, rei, F. ierum scriptor 28.

respōsum, -ī, N. 4.

rīdeō, 2, rīsī, rīsum. 29.

rigidus, -a, -um. 23.

rōbustus, -a, -um. 26.

ruber, -bra, -brum. 3.

sacculus, -ī, M. 24.

salsāmentum, -ī, N. 30.

salveō, 2, —, —. salvē 3.

sānō, 1. 7.

sapientia, -ae, F. 11.

Sarmatia, -ae, F. 24.

scelestus, -a, -um. 25.

scrībō, 3, scrīpsī, scriptum. scrībendī 21.

scriptor, -ōris, M. scriptor rērum 28.

sententia, -ae, F. meā quidem sententiā 24.

sentīna, -ae, F. 29.

sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsū. 22, 27.

serēnus, -a, -um. 21.

sērō, adv. 6.

serpēns, -entis, F. 17.

sestertius, -ī, M. 26.

sī, conj. 12.

silentium, -ī, N. 22.

sinō, 3, sīvī, situm. 30.

sistō, 3, stitī, statum. 25.

Sōcratēs, -is, M. 18.

sodālis, -is, M. and F. 22.

solum, -ī, N. 15.

sōlum, adv. 24.

solvō, 3, solvī, solūtum. 29.

somnium, -ī, N. 30.

spērō, 1. 8, 29.

statim, adv. 18.

statiō, -ōnis, F. 20.

stultitia, -ae, F. 13.

stultus, -a, -um. 11, 13.

Styx, Stygis, F. 14.

suī, reflex. pron. sē 17.

sum, esse, fuī. 1.

supplicium, -ī, N. 24.

taberna, -ae, F. 24.

taceō, 2. 15, 16.

tālis, -e. 14, 27.	umbrāculum, -ī, N. 20.
tam, adv. 7.	ūnā, adv. 30.
tandem, adv. 9.	ut, adv. ut aiunt 25, ut fama est 18.
tantisper, adv. 30.	utinam, conj. 20.
tantum, adv. 9, 13.	
teneō, 2, tenuī, tentum. bene	vacuus, -a, -um. 20.
memoriā tenēs 8.	valde, adv. 3, 16.
tergum, -ī, N. 15.	valeō, 2. 3.
terribilis, -e. 19.	validus, -a, -um. 10.
tessera, -ae, F. 20.	vapor, -ōris, M. 20.
timeō, 2, -uī, —. 6.	vectūra, -ae, F. 29.
tintinnabulum, -ī, N. 20.	vehiculum, -ī, N. 20.
totiēs, adv. 10.	verberātiō, -ōnis, F. 25.
tractō, 1. 12.	verberō, 1. 25.
tranquillus, -a, -um. 22.	vērō, adv. 1, 11.
trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum. 29.	versiculus, -ī, M. 26.
Trōja, -ae, F. 26.	vērum, adv. 30.
tū, tuī, pers. pron. tibi 3, tibi 4,	vērus, -a, -um. 13.
tū 5, amābō tē 6, tē 7, tibi 16.	viātor, -ōris, M. 13.
trepidō, 1. 15.	vidēlicet, adv. 28.
tum, adv. 17.	vīnum, -ī, N. 27.
turbō, 1. 11.	vīs, vīs, F. 26.
tuus, -a, -um. 11.	vītis, -is, F. 27.
	vīvō, 3, vīxī, victum. 18.
ubi, adv. 1.	vīvus, -a, -um. 14.
ubinam, adv. ubinam gentium 20,	volō, velle, voluī, —. 14.
23.	
umbra, -ae, F. 4, 14.	

GLOSSARIUM GRAMMATICUM.¹



ablative, ablātīvus, -ī, M.; (of instrument) īnstrūmentī; (of agent) agentis; (of manner) modi; (of specification) respectūs; (of separation) sēparātiōnis; (of description) quālītātis.	comparison, comparātiō, -ōnis, F.
absolute, absolūtus, -a, -um.	compound, compositus, -a, -um.
accent, accentus, -ūs, M.	concessive, concessīvus, -a, -um.
accusative, accusātīvus, -ī, M.	condition, hypothesis, -is, F.; conditiō, -ōnis, F.
active, āctīvus, -a, -um.	conditional, hypotheticus, -a, -um; conditionālis, -e.
adjective, adjectivum, -ī, N.	conjugation, conjugātiō, -ōnis, F.
adverb, adverbium, -ī, N.	conjunction, conjunctiō, -ōnis, F.
agent, agēns, -entis, M.	consonant, littera cōnsonāns, -antis, or cōnsonāns, -antis, F.
agree, congruō, 3; w. abl.; concordō, I.	construction, cōnstrūctiō, -ōnis, F.
agreement, concordātiō, -ōnis, F.	conversation, colloquium, -ī, N.
alphabet, alphabētum, -ī, N.	correct, adj., rēctus, -a, -um.
answer, n., respōnsum, -ī, N.	correct, v., corrigō, 3; ēmendō, I.
answer, v., respondeō, 2.	correctly, rēctē.
antecedent, antecēdēns, -entis, N.	dative, datīvus, -ī, M.
apposition, appositīō, -ōnis, F.; (be in) appōnō, 3.	declension, dēclīnātiō, -ōnis, F.
cardinal, cardinālis, -e.	decline, dēclīnō, I.
case, cāsus, -ūs, M.	declinable, dēclīnābilis, -e.
clause, clausula, -ae, F.	defective, dēfectīvus, -a, -um.
common or appellative, appellātīvus, -a, -um.	degree, gradus, -ūs, M.
comparative, comparātīvus, -a, -um.	demonstrative, dēmōnstrātīvus, -a, -um.
	deponent, dēpōnēns, -entis.
	derive, trahō, 3.
	description (abl. of), quālītās, -ātis, F.

¹ From Collar and Daniell's "Beginner's Book," by permission.

- determinative**, dēfīnītus, -a, -um.
difference, discrīmen, -inis, N.
diminutive, dēminutivum, -ī, N.
diphthong, diphthongus, -ī, M.
direct, dirēctus, -a, -um; rēctus, -a, -um.
discourse, ōrātiō, -ōnis, F.
discuss, tractō, I.
dissyllable, dissyllabus, -ī, M.
distributive, distributivus, -a, -um.

end, v., dēsīnō, 3.
English, Anglicus, -a, -um.
English (in), Anglicē.
etymology, etymologia, -ae, F.
example, exemplum, -ī, N.; (for) ut; exemplī causā.
exception, exceptiō, -ōnis, F.

feminine, fēminīnus, -a, -um.
finite, finītus, -a, -um.
formation, formātiō, -ōnis, F.
future, futūrum, -ī, N.
future perfect, futūrum exāctum.

gender, genus, -eris, N.
genitive, genetivus, -ī, M.
gerund, gerundium, -ī, N.
gerundive, gerundivum, -ī, N.
govern, regō; pass. of jungō or conjungō, foll. by cum w. abl.
grammar, grammatica, -ae, F.

imperative, modus imperātivus or imperātivus, -ī, M.
imperfect, imperfectum, -ī, N.
impersonal, impersonālis, -e.
increase, crēscō, 3.
indicative, modus indicātivus, -ī, M., or indicātivus, -ī, M.

indeclinable, indēclīnābilis, -e.
indirect, indirēctus, -a, -um; obliquus, -a, -um.
infinitive, modus īnfīnītivus or īnfīnītivus, -ī, M.
instrument, īnstrūmentum, -ī, N.
interjection, interjectiō, -ōnis, F.
interrogative, interrogātivus, -a, -um.
intransitive, intrānsītivus, -a, -um.
irregular, irrēgulāris, -e; anōmalus, -a, -um.
Latin, Latīnus, -a, -um.
Latin (in), Latīnē.
lesson, pēnsus, -ī, N.
letter, līttera, -ae, F.
limit, v., limitō, I.
liquid, liquidus, -a, -um.
locative, locātivus, -ī, M.
long, longus, -a, -um; prōductus, -a, -um.

manner, modus, -ī, M.
masculine, masculīnus, -a, -um.
mean, sīgnificō, I.
meaning, sīgnificātiō, -ōnis, F.
mistake, n., error, -ōris, M.
mistake, v., errō, I.
monosyllable, monosyllabum, -ī, N.
mood, modus, -ī, M.
mute, mūtus, -a, -um.

negative, negātivus, -a, -um.
neuter, neuter, -tra, -trum.
nominative, nōminātivus, -ī, M.
noun, nōmen, -inis, N.; substantivum, -ī, N.
numeral, numerālis, -e.

object, objectum, -ī, N.
ordinal, ordinālis, -e.

paradigm, paradigma, -atis, N.
participle, participium, -ī, N.
particle, particula, -ae, F.
partitive, partitīvus, -a, -um.
passive, passīvus, -a, -um.
perfect, perfectum, -ī, N.
person, persōna, -ae, F.
personal, persōnālis, -e.
phrase, phrasis, -is, F.
pluperfect, plūsquamperfectum, -ī, N.

plural, plūrālis, -e.
positive, positīvus, -a, -um.
preposition, praepositiō, -ōnis, F.
present, praesēns, -entis, N.
principal, princīpālis, -e.
pronoun, prōnōmen, -inis, N.
proper, proprius, -a, -um.

quantity, quantitas, -ātis, F.
question, interrogātiō, -ōnis, F.

reflexive, reciprocus, -a, -um; reflexivus, -a, -um.
regular, rēgulāris, -e.
relative, relātīvus, -a, -um.
remember, memoriā teneō.
review, recōgnōscō, 3; (lesson) pēnsūm recōgnōscendum.
root, rādīx, -icis, F.
rule, rēgula, -ae, F.

school, schola, -ae, F.
sentence, sententia, -ae, F.
separation, sēparātiōnis.
sequence, cōnsecutiō, -ōnis, F.
short, brevis, -e; correptus, -a, -um.

sibilant, sibilus, -a, -um.
singular, singulāris, -e.
sound, sonus, -ī, M.
specification, respectus, -ūs, M.
speech (part of), ōrātiō.
stem, basis, -is, F.
study, n., studium, -ī, N.
study, v., studeō, 2.
subject, subjectum, -ī, N.
subjunctive, modus subjunctīvus, -ī, M., or subjunctīvus, -ī, M.
substantive, substantivum, -ī, N.
substantively, substantivē.
superlative, superlātīvus, -a, -um.
supine, supīnum, -ī, N.
syllable, syllaba, -ae, F.
syntax, syntaxis, -is, F.

teacher, praeceptor, -ōris, M.; magister, -trī, M.; magistra, -ae, F.
tense, tempus, -oris, N.
termination, terminātiō, -ōnis, F.
transitive, trānsitīvus, -a, -um.
treat (= discuss), tractō, 1.

verb, verbum, -ī, N.
vocabulary, vōcābulārium, -ī, N.
vocative, vōcātīvus, -ī, M.
voice, vōx, vōcis, F.; genus, -eris, N.
vowel, littera vōcālis, -is, F., or vōcālis, -is, F.

wish, optātiō, -ōnis, F.
word, verbum, -ī, N.; vōcābulum, -ī, N.; vōx, vōcis, F.

yes, certē, certissimē; vērō; ita est, ita sunt; verb of question repeated.

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2. French.

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3. Spanish.

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Hauff's Der Zwerg Nase (<i>no notes</i>).	" Grandgent.
Onkel und Nichte (<i>notes in preparation</i>).	" Faulhaber.
Novelletten-Bibliothek. (<i>2 independent vols.</i>)	" Bernhardt.
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Historiettes Modernes. (2 independent vols.)	" Fontaine.
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<i>De Vigny's Le Cachet Rouge.</i>	" Fortier.
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